THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1874.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,411.—VOL. LXX. MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1874. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this journal beg to announce that the subscription for the *Herald*, posted from this office for the country, is the same as in town, viz., 13s. per quarter; £1 6s. the half-year; £2 12s. per annum. This rate is *for payment in advance*.

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be 14s. per quarter; £1 8s. for the half-year; and £2 16s. per annum.

NOTICE.—Advertisements left at this office *after* half-past 9 p.m. will not in future be published on the following morning, excepting on Saturdays, when they will be taken till 11 p.m.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

January 1, 1874.

BIRTHS.

COSGROVE.—November 30, at Riversdale, Maneroo, the wife of W. Cosgrove, of a daughter.

SMALL.—December 9, at her residence, 1, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, Mrs. John S. Small, of a daughter.

WRAN.—December 9, the wife of H. W. Wran, of a son.

DEATHS.

CALLAN.—November 30, at the residence of her parents, Denison-street, Kingston, Kate, the beloved daughter of Laurence and Emma Callan, aged 2 years and 2 days.

CROFT.—December 12, at his parents' residence, 265, Glebe Point Road, Thomas Alexander, the youngest and dearly beloved son of George and Martha Croft, aged 1 year 5 months and 1 week.

CORMACK.—December 8, at the Public school, Dungog, of bronchitis, Robert Stuart, aged 7 months, infant and only son of R. S. T. Cormack.

LIGHTFOOT.—December 12, at Burwood, William Henry Lightfoot, M.D., aged 32 years.

TWEEDIE.—December 11, at her parents' residence, Braidwood, Nellie, the fourth daughter of George Tweedie, aged 14 months.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.
THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S chartered Clyde-built Screw Steamship CYPHRENES, 3000 tons register, 500 h. p. nominal, will be dispatched from this port for SAN FRANCISCO, (with her Majesty's mails), on TUESDAY, 22nd instant, at NOON, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation this magnificent steamship possesses.
The Cyphrenes will go through to San Francisco without transhipment, and therefore offers special advantages to passengers.
For rates of passage, freight on wool, &c., and all information connected with the above, apply at the office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, the 15th December, at 6 p.m., and every TUESDAY, leaving GRAFTON on SATURDAY at 8 a.m., weather permitting.
To the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, THIS DAY, Monday, the 14th December, at 9 p.m., and EVERY MONDAY, at 9 p.m., weather permitting.
To TAREE, MANNING RIVER direct.—The DIAMANTINA, on FRIDAY, the 18th December, weather permitting.
Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The HELEN MACGREGOR, on THURSDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—STEAMSHIP KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander. This favourite steamer, renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea, plies as follows:—
FROM SYDNEY (PATENT SLIP WHARF), between King and Erskine streets,
Every TUESDAY MORNING, at 9.
" WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9.
" THURSDAY MORNING, at 9.
" FRIDAY MORNING, at 9.
" SATURDAY MORNING, at 9.
FROM NEWCASTLE. On the SAME NIGHTS, at 11.
Fares, as REDUCED, by this steamer: Saloon, 12s 6d. Steerage, 7s 6d.
Return tickets, available for 14 days, Saloon, 20s. Steerage, 12s 6d.
Cargo received and stored daily, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. For freight arrangements apply to
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.
or P. MACGREGOR, Agent.
Offices, Patent Slip Wharf.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS TO and FROM NEWCASTLE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
In return for the liberal patronage afforded the steamship KEMBLA by the travelling public since the commencement of running, the proprietor has determined to offer every facility to parties visiting the Hunter River district during the holidays.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR 21 DAYS.
The SPLENDID STEAMSHIP KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander, renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea.
FARES. Return Tickets, Saloon, 10s. Ditto, Steerage, 5s.
Return tickets available by any trip of this steamer from THURSDAY, 19th December, 1874, until THURSDAY, 9th January, 1875, inclusive.
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.
Agent for Sydney, P. MACGREGOR, Patent Slip Wharf.
Agent for Newcastle, H. F. CROSS.
For hours of starting see general advertisement.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
FROM NEWCASTLE TO SYDNEY.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
FRIDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
SATURDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY.
Return tickets available for fourteen days.
F. J. THOMAS, Man. ger.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.—Cyphrenes, Tuesday, 22nd instant, at noon.
TO HONOLULU.—Cyphrenes, Tuesday, 22nd instant, at noon.
TO AUCKLAND.—Cyphrenes, Tuesday, 22nd instant, at noon.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wentworth, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30. FARES: Saloon at current rates.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Collaroy, this morning, Monday, at 6, and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN (For cargo only).—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11. FREIGHT payable in Sydney.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Governor Blackall, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, on or about Thursday, at 5 p.m.
TO PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Steamer early.
TO COOKTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER.—Steamer early.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO DUNEDIN direct.—The Steamship EASBY, 2400 tons burthen, Captain Kennedy, having very superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and light freight only, will sail for DUNEDIN, on or about the 24th instant.
For freight or passage apply to
FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER. Leaves Watson's Bay, 8, 12, 3.30, 5. Circular Quay, 10.15, 2.15, 4.15. Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30, 5.30.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG and KIAMA.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA and EDEN, To-morrow, 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN, &c., To-morrow, 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE, Friday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA, Saturday, 26th instant.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.
Return tickets at SINGLE FARES, for both cabin and steerage passengers will be issued by the various steamers of this Company, available from TUESDAY, 22nd instant, to TUESDAY, 5th January, between Sydney and the undermentioned districts, viz., for WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, SHOALHAVEN, ULLADULLA, MORUYA, NELLIGEN (for the Southern districts), MERIMBULA, and TWOFOLD BAY.
No charge to excursionists for meals on board.

PARRAMATTA RIVER AND HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE STEAMERS. Fifteen Miles for One Shilling.
FROM KING-STREET—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 6 p.m.
From Parramatta—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Steamers and Steam Launches for hire, at moderate rates, at any hour.

STEAM to Brisbane Water.—Pelican, from King-st. Wharf, on Wednesday, at 7 a.m., return 1 p.m.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The undersigned intends despatching the steamers YOU YANGS, or DANDENONG, every Friday; MACEDON, or BARRABOOL, every Tuesday.
Return tickets (saloon) are issued, available for two months by either steamer.
The steamers will leave Melbourne for Sydney also every Tuesday and Friday.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The Melbourne Steamship Company will despatch the S.S. BARRABOOL, 1100 tons, John Pain, commander, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, December 15th, at 12 noon.
For freight or passage and all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf, foot of King-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The S.S. DANDENONG, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, December 15th, at 6 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 3s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The favourite steamship HERO, Captain Thomas Logan, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, for the above port, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 15th instant, at 6 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents, George-street.

STEAM TO TOWNSVILLE.—The splendid steamship LORD ASHLEY, now due, will leave again 48 hours after arrival. Cargo now being received at the Patent Slip Wharf. For further particulars apply to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO.; or
G. F. MASON, on the Wharf.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER.
The favourite S. LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, Bristowe, commander, hourly expected, will leave again 48 hours after arrival. Horse stalls, under cover, still disengaged. Cargo now being received.
WM. LAIDLEY and CO.; or
G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.
N.B.—The attention of passengers is called to the fine spar deck in this ship, a dry promenade in all weathers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 21st instant, at 4 p.m. Saloon, £6 6s. Return ticket (available 4 months), £10 10s. Steerage, £3 10s.
T. and W. WILLIS, 100, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER THIS DAY leaves Queen's Wharf...7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 11.45, 2.30
Manly Beach ..8.15, 9, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.15.
Fare—Return tickets, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

NOTICE to Fishing Parties.—Manly Beach Steamer leaves Queen's Wharf every morning 7.15, Sundays exc.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1047 tons, Thomas Louttit, commander, having the greater portion of her wool stowed, will be dispatched in a FEW DAYS.
Apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board; or to
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship TAUNTON, A1, 16 years, 488 tons register, J. M. Cochrane, commander.
This fine vessel will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship THE TWEED, 1745 tons, W. Stuart, commander, having large engagements, will have quick dispatch.
Has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN DUTHIE, 1031 tons register, Alexander Leslie, commander, will have quick dispatch. Passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this favourite ship.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at FLOOD'S.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, John Ross, commander, having a portion of her wool down, and large engagements, will sail in all December.
For freight or passage apply to Captain ROSS; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent A1 clipper ship TYBURNIA, 948 tons register, belonging to the Merchant Shipping Company, Robert Golder, commander, will have quick dispatch.
Early application is necessary for freight or passage, to Captain Golder, on board, at the Cosmopolitan Wharf; to
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 362, George-street.
Wool received at J. C. Lloyd and Co.'s Stores.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, 966 tons register, John Colvills, commander, requiring only a limited quantity of WOOL, will be dispatched in A FEW DAYS.
This fine ship, possessing roomy cabin accommodation, is well worthy the attention of intending passengers, and should sufficient inducement offer, will carry saloon passengers at considerably reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to Captain COLVILLE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JOHN FRAZER and CO.
WOOL received at FLOOD'S.

FOR LONDON.—SHAW, SAVILL, and CO.'S Line of Packets.—The iron clipper ship ZEALANDIA, 1116 tons register, 100 AAl at Lloyds, Geo. Sellars, commander, will be dispatched as above, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, shippers can rely on quick dispatch.
This magnificent vessel has superior accommodation for passengers in saloon and second cabin, and is now open for the most rigid inspection.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Sellars, on board, Circular Quay; or to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Agents.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

FOR LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The PARRAMATTA will be dispatched on the 15th February.
Has accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers.
Apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The favourite trader HERON, H. A. Boyle, master, now fast loading at Patent Slip Wharf (detained at shippers' request), will clear at Customs THIS DAY, 14th instant. Apply to Captain, on board; or
JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, Victoria Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore, AMPHITRITE, now receiving cargo at Market Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader HECTOR, landing cargo at Ballina, Wardell, Woodburn Coraki, Gundurimba, Lismore, Casino. Goods forwarded on by steamer. Sails Wednesday. Market Wharf.

FOR NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Thomas and Henry. Wednesday. P. Hogan, agent, Commercial Wharf.

FOR TUROSS.—MOSES FLETCHER sails on WEDNESDAY. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BERMAGUI (Cobargo).—Schooner ADVANCE sails TO-MORROW. H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Annie Brown, from Adelaide, please pass ENTRIES and present bills of lading on board.
W. GILFILLAN, Master.

SHIP ZEALANDIA, from Auckland.—Captain G. SELLARS desires it to be notified that he will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew while in this port without his written authority.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Agents.

CHARTER.—The undersigned are open to charter a VESSEL of about 40 tons register, for a number of trips from a southern port to Sydney.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Agents.

SMART Steamer ETHEL for HIRE; 100 passengers. J. HALSTEAD, Milsons Point.

FOR SALE, barque CHEVERT, 311 tons register, will carry 550 tons dead weight; built by the French Government at Rochefort in 1863, of Italian oak. Apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, the fine new SCHOONER, Mary Beverly, built of the best material, at Jervis Bay; register, 100 tons; keel, 83 feet; beam, 20 feet. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

MEETINGS.

ABSTINENCE FAMILY CIRCLES.—A Public MEETING in connection with the above order of Total Abstainers, will be held in the New Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock. Mr. John Harris, of Pyrmont, will preside.

COMPLIMENTARY PICNIC to JOHN SEE, Esq. A full MEETING of the General Committee will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at Wright's Clarence and New England Hotel, Sussex-street.
T. W. CRAVEN, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns Lodge, 817 E.C.—Regular Monthly Meeting, This Evening, 7.30. G. H. Lovett.

MASONIC.—Leinster Marine Lodge, No. 266 I.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 7.30 p.m. Passings and Raisings. By command of the W.M.
W. WHEELER, Secretary.

NO. 53, L. O. L., meets THIS EVENING, in the Foresters' Hall, Botany-st., Waterloo, at half-past 7.

NO. 2 SCHOMBERG L. O. L.—The regular Monthly MEETING of the above Lodge will be held in St. James's Schoolroom, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8. Election of Officers, &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAGUE.—The adjourned MEETING of General Committee will be held at the Office of the League, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, 14th December, at 4.30 p.m.
CHAS. H. BARLEE, Secretary.

PRINCE ALFRED LODGE, Order DRUIDS.—MEETING, TUESDAY, December 15, 8 o'clock sharp. First LECTURES will be given.
T. LAURENCE, Secretary.

ROYAL BLACK ASSOCIATION of IRELAND, No. 328 Preceptory.—Monthly MEETING THIS (Monday) NIGHT, in Temperance Hall, Newton, at 8 o'clock sharp. Election of Officers for 1875. Sir Knights are invited of the Irish Constitution.
H. W. SWAN, A.M.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS.—Grand Encampment of N.S.W.—The usual Quarterly CONVOCATION of the above will be held in St. James's Schoolroom, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock. Business of the utmost importance. By order of the G.C.
JAMES S. HANNAN, G.R., pro tem.

SCHOOL OF ARTS DEBATING CLUB.—Question for discussion THIS (Monday) EVENING: "Should National Education be free, secular, and compulsory?"
H. W. TAYLOR, Hon. Sec.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ASSOCIATION.—Ordinary MEETING at the Oriental Hotel, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Monday, December 14th, at 8 p.m. Committee Meeting at 7. Intending members can be proposed.
R. GJEDSTED, Hon. Sec.

33 L. O. L.—Monthly MEETING, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain, 7.30. Election and Installation of Officers.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

No. 74-83. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 11th December, 1874.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.
NOTICE is hereby given in terms of the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1857, that the persons whose names are hereunder set forth have been nominated to fill the office of Auditor for the city of Sydney, for the year 1875, namely—
CALLACHOR, PHILIP, of Little West-street.—Nominated by Alexander Dean, Elizabeth-street; and J. G. O'Connor, York-street; and others.
DAY, RICHARD, of 126, Castlereagh-street.—Nominated by William Bullard, George-street; and William Henlet, and others.
HINCHCLIFFE, THOMAS COOPER, of Oxford-street.—Nominated by Henry L. Dunn, Pitt-street; and Solomon Levy, and others.
PERRY, GEORGE, of Craddock-terrace, off Edward-street.—Nominated by John Yard and Henry Bennett, Macquarie-street South.
TAYLOR, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, of Brisbane-street.—Nominated by J. G. O'Connor, York-street; and Thomas Foster, Cumberland-street.
STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Returning-officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 74-83. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 11th December, 1874.

ELECTION OF CITY AUDITORS.
It is hereby notified that the Ballot for the Election of Two Auditors for the City of Sydney for the year 1875, will take place between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at the several places hereunder mentioned:—
GIPPS WARD—Premises, No. 40, Upper Fort-street.
BOURKE WARD—Premises, No. 51, Elizabeth-street North.
BRISBANE WARD—Town Hall, York-street.
MACQUARIE WARD—Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
COOK WARD—Water Reservoir, Crown-street.
FITZROY WARD—Premises, No. 103, William-street.
PHILLIP WARD—Office, Belmore Markets.
DENISON WARD—Hall's Assembly Rooms, Sussex-street South.
STEPHEN S. GOOLD, Returning Officer.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, a CANARY; 10s reward. 15, Argyle-street, Miller's Point.

LOST, packet of PAPERS, in Sussex-street, between King and Market streets. Reward. 122, Sussex-st.

LOST, POODLE SLUT, Friday morning. 5s reward, on returning at 49, Francis-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST in William-street, a PORTEMONNAIE, containing two pounds ten shillings in gold. Apply J. LANGLEY, at S. Hoffnung and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

LOST, a CHEQUE, drawn by James Cotter, butcher, Hunter-street, in favour of John Walsh, for £14 15s. Payment stopped. Finder rewarded on leaving it with the drawer.

LOST, on FRIDAY last, between Marrickville and Newtown, a Gold BROOCH. Finder will be rewarded by taking it to Mr. THICK, Watchmaker, Erskine-street.

LOST, on FRIDAY afternoon, between Burwood Railway Station and the Parramatta Road to Sydney, a GLENGARRY BONNET, with a large crest buckle on it. Reward if returned to the station master, or No. 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, on Friday evening, from 116, Phillip-street, a Bay HORSE, branded C on off side under the mane, and a small white spot on near flank. A reward if returned to "Lufra," Double Bay. If detained, party will be prosecuted.

WOOLLAHRA.—Small Black and Tan Toy TERRIER lost. Reward. Glen Rhoda, Edgecliffe Road, or 3, Barrack-street.

FOUND, on Thursday, Bay HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years, unbranded. Gibson's Horse Bazaar, Pitt-st.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN DIMOND, of Macquarie-street South, return at once, your son is dying.

MISS OSWALD.—LETTER waiting you at Post Office.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MID-DAY UNITED PRAYER MEETING for a revival of religion in this land will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, from 1 to 2 precisely.
The Rev. JAMES A. NOLAN will preside.
Ministers are requested to meet for prayer in the side room of Hall, at 12.30.
JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, } Hon.
JOHN GEO. CATLEY, } Secs.

EIGHT DAYS MISSION.
A Closing MEETING, in connection with the above, will be held in the MASONIC HALL THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
The Lord Bishop of Sydney in the Chair.

A SPECIAL TEA and PUBLIC MEETING will be held in Wesley Church, Chippendale, on WEDNESDAY next, commencing at half-past 6 o'clock. The Meeting will be addressed by KING THAKOMBAU and several ministers and friends. During the evening the Choir will render several pieces of sacred music. Admission (by ticket only) to tea and public meeting, 2s; to meeting, 1s. Tickets may be had at Wesleyan Book Depot; Mr. Wastill, Oxford-street; M'Coy, Brothers, 561, George-street; J. Johnston and Mrs. Collis, Parramatta-street; and Day and Taylor, Botany Road. Early application will be necessary as only a limited number can be accommodated.
P. P. FLETCHER }
J. S. M'COY } Stewards.
G. TAYLOR }

WELCOME TO KING THAKOMBAU.—THIS EVENING, a Public TEA MEETING will be held in the Wesleyan Schoolrooms, to welcome KING THAKOMBAU to Parramatta. Tea on the tables at 5.30. Tickets, 1s 6d each, which entitles the holder to a ticket of admission to the Public Meeting to be held afterwards in the church.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Windsor.—REQUIRED, after the holidays, a GENTLEMAN competent to teach Mathematics, English, and Elementary Latin. F. H. Hole, head master.

DR. STANLEY, in retiring from PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL, returns his sincere thanks to the many friends who have so kindly supported him during the last ten years, and has much pleasure in recommending to them his successors,
Mr. CHARLES R. ORD, LL.B., Caius College, Cambridge, and
Mr. GEORGE BUTTERFIELD, author of the "Map of Southern Circumpolar Stars."
Both these gentlemen have had much experience in tuition, and will, he believes, give every satisfaction to the parents and friends of pupils entrusted to their care.
(Signed) G. H. STANLEY, LL.D.

MRS. AUGUSTUS DILLON will have morning hours disengaged in Jan. 267, Cambrian-ter., Forbes-st.

PADDINGTON HOUSE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Messrs. CHAS. R. ORD, LL.B., and GEORGE BUTTERFIELD (successors to Dr. Stanley,) are prepared to receive a limited number of Boarders and Day Pupils, to whose personal comfort and mental training they will devote careful attention.
Reference permitted to Canon Stephen, M.A.; Revs. John Graham and W. J. Gunther, M.A.; Dr. Moffit, J. D. Sly, LL.D.; Andrew Garran, LL.B.; Hon. J. B. Watt, Hon. G. A. Lloyd, Revs. James Greenwood, M.A., and J. G. Fraser, M.A.; Randolph Nott, Esq., Samuel Bennett, Howard Reed, Henry Prince, Esq.

PROFESSOR GOERGS, Singing, Piano, Guitar, Harmony. Beethoven House, 5, Hyde Park-ter.

THE MISSES WHITE, 3, Hope-terrace, Glebe, resume duties 13th January. A quarter's notice required before removing pupils.

THE SCHOOL, THROSBY PARK, SUTTON FOREST.
The Christmas Vacation will commence on the 14th instant, and terminate January 23rd.
To facilitate the arrangement of dormitories, &c., the Head Master will feel obliged by receiving early communications from parents of intending pupils.
H. E. SOUTHEY, (Late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford.)

TUTORIAL INSTITUTE, for Pupils attending the Sydney Grammar School, 2, Victoria-terrace, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
Sanctioned by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.
Director: Rev. JAMES B. LAUGHTON, B.A.
The above establishment will be ready, D.V., for the reception of pupils after the midsummer vacation. The premises, No. 2, Victoria-terrace, Victoria-street, are airy and highly commodious, and within a convenient distance of the Grammar School.
The pupils, of whom only a limited number can be received, will enjoy all the comforts of home, with moral supervision, assistance in preparation of lessons, and religious instruction. Washing and every requisite will be provided.
Pupils not belonging to the Presbyterian Church will be allowed to attend such places of worship as their parents may direct.
Cards of terms and every information may be obtained on application to Mr. LAUGHTON; or to A. B. WHIGALL, Esq., Headmaster of the Grammar School, to whom reference is kindly permitted.
Parramatta, December 12, 1874.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

2 BATTERY V. A.—GUN DRILL, TO-NIGHT, 7.30, Inner Domain. P. TALBOT, Commanding.

2 CO.—DRILL TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30. Last but one for this year. WILSON, Captain.

5 CO., V. R.—DRILL TO-NIGHT, 7.30. WM. JOHNSTON, Lieutenant, Commanding.

V. LAND ORDERS wanted. Advances made on January issue. E. JOHNSON, 163, Pitt-street.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY.
GENERAL ELECTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on MONDAY, the 14th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Wynyard-square, for the Nomination and Election of four Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of West Sydney.
In the event of more Candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at the following places:—
A, B—Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
C, D, E—Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
F, G, H—Room in the lower part of the Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
I, J, K, L—George-street Court, Police Office, George-street.
M, N, O—York-street Court, Police Office, York-street.
P, Q, R, S—The lower part of Hustings, Wynyard-square.
T to Z—The upper part of Hustings, Wynyard-square.
The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Returning-Officer.
West Sydney, December 2, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT WEST SYDNEY.—Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks will please attend at No. 1, Committee Room, Council-chambers, Macquarie-street, on MONDAY, the 14th of December instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., to receive appointments, &c.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Returning-Officer.
West Sydney, December 12, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.
GENERAL ELECTION, 1874.
NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electorate will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of December instant, at ASHFIELD, for the nomination and election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the abovenamed Electoral District of Canterbury.
In the event of more than two Candidates being proposed, and a poll demanded, the Polling will take place on MONDAY, the 28th day of December instant, at places to be hereafter named.
JOHN POPE, Returning-officer.
Ashfield, 5th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ST. LEONARDS.
GENERAL ELECTION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Berry-street, near Miller-street, St. Leonards, for the Nomination and Election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of St. Leonards.
In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required and a poll demanded the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 21st day of December instant at the following places:—
ST. LEONARDS.—School of Arts, St. Leonards.
RYDE.—Municipal Council Chambers.
HUNTER'S HILL.—Municipal Council Chambers.
SYDNEY.—A Room at the Masonic Hall, in Clarence-street.
LANE COVE.—Mr. Pymble's house, Lane Cove Road.
MANLY BEACH.—Mr. Smith's house, opposite the Pier.
PITT WATER.—Mr. John Collins's house.
The polling will commence at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.
W. TUCKER, Returning-Officer.
St. Leonards, December 2, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.
GENERAL ELECTION.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the Electoral District of Hartley will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at the Court-house, Hartley, for the Nomination and Election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of Hartley.
In the event of more than one candidate being proposed, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 21st December instant, at the following polling places, viz.:—Hartley, Rylstone, Redbank, Oberon, Wallerawang, Crown Ridge, Mudgee Road, Ilford, Glen Alice, Lithgow Valley and Mount Victoria.
The polling will commence at 9 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.
EDWIN BARTON, Returning-officer.
Wallerawang, 4th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CAMDEN.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above mentioned Electoral District will be held at noon, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December instant, at the Court-house, Berrima, for the Nomination and Election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of Camden. In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1875, at the following places:—
Camden, Berrima, Picton, The Oaks, Burragorang, Murrimba, Wilton, Sutton Forest, Nattai, Moss Vale, Burrawang, Menangle, Kangaroo Valley, Kangaloon, Theresa Park, East Kangaloon, Paddy's Swamp (near Mulgoa Forest), and Bowral.
The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m.
JOHN WIGD, Returning-officer.
Vanderville, 4th December, 1874.

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
The COMMITTEE and FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY C. DANGAR are requested to meet at the CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, DARTON'S, OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Wynyard-square, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for the NOMINATION.
CHAS. A. W. LETT, } Hon.
THOS. CHESTER, } Secretaries.

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
The COMMITTEE and FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY C. DANGAR are requested to meet at the CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, DARTON'S, OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, Wynyard-square, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock, to make arrangements for the NOMINATION.
CHAS. A. W. LETT, } Hon.
THOS. CHESTER, } Secretaries.

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
A MEETING of the friends and supporters of HENRY C. DANGAR will be held at LARKIN'S, Prince of Wales Hotel, George-street South, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at a quarter past 8 o'clock.
MR. DANGAR WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.
CHAS. A. W. LETT, } Secretaries.
THOS. CHESTER, }

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
A MEETING of the Friends and Supporters of HENRY C. DANGAR will be held at Leonard's, Royal Oak, Abercrombie-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at
Mr. DANGAR will address the Meeting.
CHAS. A. W. LETT, } Secretaries.
THOS. CHESTER, }

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
A MEETING of the friends and supporters of HENRY C. DANGAR will be held at Mr. HANLY'S, LAND'S END HOTEL, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at a quarter past 9 o'clock.
Mr. DANGAR will address the meeting.
CHAS. A. W. LETT, } Secretaries.
THOS. CHESTER, }

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—The gentlemen who have signified their intention to become members of Mr. GEORGE THORNTON'S Committee, are respectfully requested to attend a full Committee MEETING, to be held at the Central Committee Rooms, Forbes Hotel, King and York streets, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp.
JNO. L. MURPHY, } Joint
W. T. PAWLEY, } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. GEORGE THORNTON will be held, at Mr. Parly's Hand of Friendship Inn, Waterloo-street, off Bank-street, Chippendale on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, when Mr. Thornton will address the electors.
JNO. L. MURPHY, } Joint Secs.
W. T. PAWLEY, }

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—Mr. G. THORNTON'S Committee are requested to meet every evening, at Mr. Robinson's, Central Committee Rooms, Forbes Hotel, King-street. Electoral rolls can be seen and all information given.
JOHN MURPHY, Secretary.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Kelsey's Queensland Hotel, Erskine and Kent streets.
Committee meets EVERY NIGHT after each meeting.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
Mr. G. R. DIBBS will meet and address the Electors THIS (Monday) NIGHT, 14th instant, at Jones' Crown Inn, Chippendale, at 7.30.
THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at the Victoria Park Hotel, Myrtle-street, Darlington, at 9 p.m.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.—Mr. DIBBS will meet and address the Electors at the Victoria Park Hotel, Myrtle-street, Darlington, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 9.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint
H. H. BRADLEY, } Hon. Secs.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.—Mr. DIBBS will meet and address the electors at Jones's, Crown Inn, Chippendale, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 7.30 p.m.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint
H. H. BRADLEY, } Hon. Secs.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
Full MEETING of Mr. G. R. DIBBS'S Committee, at Kelsey's, Queensland Hotel, on TUESDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Working members requested to attend.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint
H. H. BRADLEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
Mr. GEORGE R. DIBBS will meet and address the Electors on TUESDAY NIGHT, at the Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-street, at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE MERRIMAN } Joint
H. H. BRADLEY } Hon. Secs.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
Mr. DIBBS will meet and address the Electors, at Crawse's, Rose and Anchor Hotel, Druitt and Sussex streets, on TUESDAY NIGHT, at 7.30.
GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.
Mr. G. R. DIBBS'S Parramatta-street Committee are requested to meet at Goodwin's, Tower Inn, Parramatta-street, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.
GEORGE COLLINS, Chairman.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—A Monster MEETING of Mr. JOSEPH WEARNE'S Committee will take place THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the Masonic Hotel, York-street, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, to make arrangements for the election.
P. R. HOLDSWORTH, } Hon.
HENRY PRIESTLEY, } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—Mr. COOPER'S Committee meet every evening, at 7.30, at Great Britain Hotel, corner George and King streets.
D. O'CONNOR, F. R. CORNELIOUS, Joint Hon. Secs.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—COOPER FOR WEST SYDNEY.—MEETINGS of the electors THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Jill's Coachmakers' Arms, corner of Goulburn and Sussex streets; and at the Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-street, at 9 o'clock. Mr. COOPER will address the meetings.
D. O'CONNOR, } Joint Hon.
F. R. CORNELIOUS, } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.
The Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON'S Committee meet every Evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mrs. WELLS'S, Wynyard Hotel, corner of Erskine and Clarence streets, where the Electoral Lists can be seen.
THOMAS DONAGHY, } Hon.
RICHARD DAY, } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—Mr. ANGUS CAMERON will address the Electors of West Sydney, THIS EVENING, at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point, 7.30; and at the Lord Clyde, Pyrmont, 8.30.
J. H. GREEN, } Joint
E. J. AIKEN, } Secretaries.

O'CONNOR FOR WEST SYDNEY.—Mr. J. G. O'CONNOR will meet and address the electors, at the Black Dog Hotel, Gloucester-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock; and at M'Bride's Hotel, corner of Kent and Argyle streets (Miller's Point), at 9 o'clock.
GEO. MATTHEWS, } Hon.
JOHN J. BLAKE, } Secretaries.

O'CONNOR FOR WEST SYDNEY.—The friends of Mr. J. G. O'CONNOR are requested to meet at the Central Committee Rooms, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, to proceed with the Candidate to the Nomination.
GEO. MATTHEWS, } Hon.
JOHN J. BLAKE, } Secretaries.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.
Messrs. LACKEY and BYRNES will meet the electors at the following places, at 8 p.m.:—
LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, the 16th, at the Court-house.
PARRAMATTA.—On Thursday, the 17th, at the Court-house.
SMITHFIELD.—On Friday, the 18th, at Williams's Hotel.
IRISHTOWN.—On Monday, the 21st.
BLACKTOWN.—On Tuesday, the 22nd, at Fitzsimmons' Hotel.
BAULKHAM HILLS.—On Wednesday, the 23rd, at Schoolroom.
DUNDAS.—On Thursday, the 24th, at Mr. Spurway's.
PENNANT HILLS.—On Monday, the 28th, at Mr. Smith's.
DURAL.—On Tuesday, the 29th, at Mr. Hunt's.
HENRY T. JONES, Hon. Sec.

MAJOR SHEPHERD FOR THE NEPEAN.
MAJOR SHEPHERD FOR THE NEPEAN.
To the ELECTORS of the NEPEAN.
MAJOR SHEPHERD will address the Electors of the Nepean:—
THIS MONDAY EVENING at Mr. T. Pike's Public-house, Eastern Creek.
On TUESDAY EVENING next, at Mr. R. Robertson's, Lower Castlereagh.

NEWTOWN ELECTION.—S. C. BROWN'S Committee are requested to meet at the Town-hall, Newtown, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, December 14, to pass accounts.
JOSEPH WREN, Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENTS ON TOPICS OF THE WEEK.
General Intelligence of New South Wales
Intercolonial and Telegraphic News
Latest Telegrams from Europe.
THE SYDNEY MAIL
contains the news of the week, gathered from all sources.

SHIPPING GAZETTE.
Local and Intercolonial Steam Traffic
Arrivals and Departures
General Maritime News, in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

COMMERCIAL AND SHARE MARKET.
The state of the Import, Produce, and Share transactions for the week, are briefly summarised in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE MINING INTEREST.
Reports of the Companies
Transactions of the Mining Board
Correspondence from the Mining Districts, in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE SYDNEY MAIL AND NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER.
Subscription for FIVE Quarters, ONE POUND.
Single Copy, FOURPENCE.
To be had of all Newsvendors.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

CALLS ON SHARES.

UNCLE TOM GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The First CALL of Sixpence per share on the Preferential Shares of this Company has this day been made, payable at the Office of the Company, 267, George-street, Sydney, on or before the 15th instant.
By order of the Board,
JAMES JACKSON, Acting Manager.
Sydney, December 5, 1874.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

DOBROYDE NEW PLANT AND SEED NURSERY, Ashfield, Sydney, N. S. W.
DOUBLE WHITE PELARGONIUMS, now ready to send out. Strong plants 7s 6d each—ask.
FERNS of all kinds in great variety.

OLD COOLAH ESTATE near CASSILIS.
This splendid GRAZING PROPERTY, adjoining the Township of Coolah, and about 23 miles North of Cassilis, is to be
LET BY TENDER
for a term of TEN YEARS from date of taking possession (early in January next).
The estate contains an area of about 9864 acres of rich grazing freehold land, having an extensive frontage to the Coolaburragundy River, and is supplemented by about 4000 acres of pre-emptive and auction leases, and will be let, subject to the accepted tenderer becoming purchaser of the sheep, numbering 5160 head or thereabouts, now depasturing on and belonging to the estate, at the rate of ten shillings (10s) per head for all delivered. Lambs under 6 months old not to count, but to be given to the purchaser free of charge.
The following is a specification of the sheep, viz.:—

EWES, aged	900
Ditto, 2 to 5 years	1800
Ditto, 2 years	990
Ditto, Hoggets	980
Total Ewes (more or less) ..	3480
WETHERS, 2 to 5 years ..	900
Ditto, Hoggets	680
Total Wethers (more or less) ..	1580
RAMS (N. P. Bayly's)	20
Total Sheep (more or less) ..	5120

The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a stone-built dwelling-house, outhouses, and every convenience for a family.
The lease will be under the hand and seal of Mrs. Caroline Lawson, and will be concurred in by deed by Mr. Thomas James Lawson, thus practically making it an unexceptionable lease for the full term of ten years, copy of the lease may be inspected at the Rooms.
The highest tender not necessarily accepted.
Further particulars and terms of payment may be obtained on application to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders must be sent not later than 12 O'CLOCK (noon) on THURSDAY, the 24th DECEMBER instant.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ABERDEEN Polished GRANITE MONUMENTS, in red and blue, from £4. Free on board ship, for any part of New South Wales. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free, from JOHN LEGGE, Sculptor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1446917

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—In his address to the electors of East Sydney, published in the daily Press yesterday, Mr. Parkes says,—"A vote of the Legislative Assembly, which its authors will not find an easy task to justify by fact or reason, has resulted in a dissolution of Parliament."

Well, I voted for the motion thus challenged! I did so advisedly and of aforethought, under a deep impression of my responsibility to you and to the country, and when now coming before you to seek re-election I am quite prepared to stand or fall on the merits or demerits of that action.

The resolution was:—"That this committee regrets that the Governor should have been advised to communicate to the Assembly his Excellency's minute to the Executive Council, dated the 23rd June last, with reference to the release of the prisoner Gardiner, because it is indefensible in certain of its allegations, and because, if it is considered to be an answer to the respectful and earnest petitions of the people, it is highly undesirable to convert the records of this House into a means of conveying censure or reproof to our constituents, and if it refers to the discussions in this Chamber, then it is in spirit and effect a breach of the constitutional privileges of Parliament."

His Excellency had, under his responsible Ministers' advice, on the very last day of the previous session of Parliament, caused to be laid on the table of the House a minute, in which it was practically alleged that the notorious bushranger Gardiner had been tried for one offence, and punished for others; and that the objectors to his release appeared to be influenced by clamour, unreasonable and unjust. This minute, on the motion, without comment, of Mr. Parkes, and without examination by members, was ordered, as a matter of course, to be printed, and thus finds a place in our Parliamentary records.

Its objectionable character was indisputable, and the practice in use by Mr. Parkes, when in a difficulty, of placing aggressive minutes of the Governor in the fore ranks of his array of battle, and then, when blows fall thick and fast, fighting under the Governor's shield, had become intolerable. Yet there was in the case of the Gardiner minute, as I hope there always will be in our Parliament, strong reluctance to come into anything like an approach to collision with her Majesty's representative, who, whatever we may say and feel as to the responsibilities of Ministers, cannot, I fear, feel himself blameless in this matter.

The question was, had this un-English mode of Parliamentary Government introduced by Mr. Parkes attained to such a length as to force upon independent representatives of the people, the absolute necessity at all hazards of endeavouring to put it down, and I thought it had.

The statement in the minute that THE SENTENCE OF thirty-two years, passed upon Gardiner, was imposed at a time of great excitement, and his punishment WOULD SEEM TO HAVE BEEN MEASURED MORE IN VIEW OF THE CRIMES WITH WHICH HE WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED THAN WITH REFERENCE SOLELY TO THOSE OF WHICH HE WAS ACTUALLY CONVICTED—was, as it seemed and still seems to me, an assault on the character of the Judge who tried Gardiner, made by the highest personage in our land, and conveyed to Parliament by his Excellency's first Minister, and there made a record for all time coming.

I have never felt it to be my vocation to fawn upon and flatter Sir Alfred Stephen, and (whether wisely or well is of no consequence now) in the high bloom of his power and importance, when certain of the present Ministry, and other members of Parliament who voted with the Government, were crawling on their very bellies in the dust before him, I have ventured to challenge certain of his opinions, and to risk my position in doing so. Still I was not prepared without effort to see this aged and venerable Judge, who had faithfully served the colony some forty years, after his retirement, and without inquiry, dealt with as the Governor's minute seemed to me to deal with him.

The allegation in the minute—"The prisoner has, I hold, been sufficiently punished, and he can, I conceive, with safety be set free, upon condition of his leaving the country. If, while entertaining, as I do, these opinions, I were to break faith with the prisoner, and retain him in gaol beyond the time specified for his liberation, I should be doing so, not because I think such a course necessary, BUT SIMPLY IN RESPONSE TO CLAMOUR WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE UNREASONABLE AND UNJUST,"—was clearly an assault upon the Parliamentary debates, or upon the petitioners against the release of Gardiner. I thought, and still think it was both. I see that Mr. Parkes says, "Nothing whatever was done which could rationally be construed to mean an offence to either branch of the Legislature." I think few will agree with him even without having recourse to the surrounding light of other similar and unmistakable interferences with Parliamentary debate.

Mr. Parkes passes over as unworthy of comment, that part of the resolution in which its framers say of the Governor's minute—"If it is intended to be an answer to the respectful and earnest petitions of the people, it is highly undesirable to convert the records of this House into a means of conveying censure or reproof to our constituents." Mr. Parkes says nothing upon this most important matter, but more than one of his colleagues, in defending the Government from attacks in Parliament, alleged that such was the intention. There were petitions from various parts of the country, urging, as was the right of the petitioners, their views with regard to the intended action of the Government. The prayer of their petition was refused, and far more than that, they were snubbed for availing themselves of one of the dearest privileges of Englishmen,—the right to approach the Throne by way of petition; and this snubbing was made a Parliamentary record. Some 2000 citizens signed the petition adopted unanimously in public meeting at the Exchange. Let them express in this election their opinion of that record of their castigation, as advised by Mr. Parkes.

I invite your attention to the unsatisfactory position in which the constituencies are placed with regard to legislation said to be contemplated by the present Government. Finding that the Government had determined to withhold their measures from the Parliament and from the people, and yet to pretend to go with those measures to the country for endorsement, I moved as an amendment on the address to his Excellency the Governor, at the opening of Parliament, the following, to stand after the first paragraph of the Ministerial proposition:—"It is a matter for regret that your Excellency has not been advised, in view of the exigencies of the public service and the state of public affairs requiring legislation, to call Parliament together at an earlier day. We doubt the possibility of this Parliament being able now to bestow a sufficient amount of attention upon the measures intended to be submitted by your Excellency's advisers. With reference to the intimation contained in the second paragraph of your Excellency's speech—that measures to amend the Land Laws, the Municipalities Act, and the Public Schools Act, will be submitted to the judgment of the electors—we are at a loss to understand how any such measures can be submitted satisfactorily unless they have been previously laid before Parliament. With regard to the failure of the temporary contract for the Pacific mail service, we attribute the unfortunate result in this case to the injudicious selection of the contractor made by your Excellency's advisers. For the foregoing and other reasons we feel bound to express our dissatisfaction with the present administrators of the Government of the colony."

I should like to know whether there be an intelligent elector in the city, whatever may be his politics or political sympathies, who does not recognise the importance of the position therein taken up?

Would or would not the people be better able to deal with Ministerial measures to amend the Land Laws, the Municipal Acts, and the Public Schools Act, had the views expressed in that resolution prevailed, than they are now with nothing to grapple with but the loose statements of a Government, squeezable at all points, and prepared in an unexampled manner to shift and trim and shuffle?

Besides all this, I charge Mr. Parkes with endeavouring, under his Legislative Council Bill, to subvert the principle established under the Electoral Act of 1858, that no class of the people as such should be excepted from Parliamentary representation. By the 7th clause of Mr. Parkes's bill, above alluded to, every person was to have been disqualified from voting "who at the time of making out the Council roll for his province shall be in the receipt of wages as a domestic, household, or farm servant, or labourer," unless otherwise qualified, as set out in clause 6. This 7th clause is also the clause disqualifying persons "of unsound mind, or in the receipt of aid from any charitable institution, or who has been attainted or convicted of treason or other infamous offence"—so that labourers, farm servants, and domestic servants in the receipt of wages, unless exceptionally circumstanced, were to have been placed in the same category as paupers, lunatics, criminals, and infamous persons. I charge Mr. Parkes that, while introducing a necessary bill to amend the distribution of representation under the Act of 1858 for the Legislative Assembly, he endeavoured to establish an odious property qualification preventing any candidate from being nominated until he had paid £40 to the Returning-officer; to abolish vote by ballot so far as concerned electors polling at places other than those nearest to their residences; and to unduly restrict the right of representation of the electors of the city of Sydney. Under the law as it now stands Sydney has 8 members, in a Parliament of 72 members in all. Under the Bill of Mr. Parkes Sydney would only have the same number of members in a House of 94 members. On what principle was this course adopted? Certainly not on that of numbers. Let Mr. Parkes say whether in his opinion the great heart of the country, Sydney, is likely to send members to Parliament less capable than others, duly and fairly to deal with the Public Schools Act, with the Lands Act, or with the Municipal Act, &c., &c.

The inordinate boastings of Mr. Parkes, in his address, have been to-day sufficiently ridiculed in the Press. It is therefore unnecessary for me to give them much attention. Still I hope I may be pardoned if I ask to which of Mr. Parkes's legislative measures the flowing state of the public revenue is to be attributed? I am under the impression that from no Government of which any member of the present Executive was a member has legislation sprung that has created any revenue whatever. With reference to the boast of the abolition by the present Government of numerous obnoxious taxes, and its alleged effect upon the present prosperity of the country, Mr. Parkes should remember that when a Government, of which I was a member, in 1870, proposed to repeal the ad valorem duties and the tax upon newspapers, the only duties repealed by his Government, Mr. Parkes opposed us, and said:—"He did not hesitate to say, if the country were polled, the voice of the people would be two to one against the Stamp Act, rather than against the ad valorem duties. These ad valorem duties simply interfered with, crippled, and annoyed the traders of Sydney; but the Stamp Act interfered with, crippled, and annoyed persons doing any kind of business all over the country. Bank managers and labourers, and all persons standing between them, would say that the Stamp Act was the more obnoxious; yet the Government proposed to retain this abominable Act, and even proposed to make it more stringent. What were the commercial reforms of Sir Robert Peel? Were they the remission of the ad valorem duties or any analogous taxation? They were the repeal of duties which were total prohibitions on certain imports, the reduction of high protective duties, and the reduction of duties on raw materials, and the total repeal of all export duties except that on coal."

Mr. Parkes has been in office more than two years, during a time of unexampled governmental financial prosperity, yet his Treasurer, by his last Budget speech, not only did not propose to abolish what Mr. Parkes called the abominable Stamp Act, but intimated their intention to renew it and to collect from it during the year 1875 £100,000, notwithstanding their boasted large surplus. True this intention has been frustrated by the bungling and incapacity of Mr. Parkes in dissolving Parliament without making provision for the continuance of the Act.

Mr. Parkes, in his anxious desire to depreciate the former Government as to reducing the wages of the mechanics and labourers, appears to forget that he not only was a member of the Government who proposed a reduction of 1½ per cent. on all incomes of Government employés, but also strongly urged that it was not the salaries of the higher officials which ought to be reduced, but the wages of the mechanics, labourers, and policemen, which, he asserted, were rediculously high as compared with those of the labouring classes generally. He also takes credit to himself for restoring the salaries—quite ignoring the fact of which he was cognizant that the former Government intended, owing to the increased prosperity of the country, not only to restore the salaries generally, but also to classify those salaries on a more equitable basis, so that valuable services which are now totally overlooked and very inadequately paid, would be more fully recognised. Mr. Parkes says that the former Government left the public service unprovided for. He ought to have remembered that his Government—this Government—was the first and only Government of the country that ever left unpaid the public servants when payment was due to them, and this he did both in July, 1872, and March, 1874.

Mr. Parkes's deliverance with regard to the position of the land question is only another proof of his utter ignorance on that subject. One would have thought he would have been silent on the Barton and Muir case, lately dealt with by the Privy Council. I pointed out to his Government in due time the necessity, in the public interest, of its being represented before the Privy Council, but without effect.

I find that this address has reached far beyond the limits intended, I will therefore leave until I meet you any remarks I may wish to make with regard to general, or to city policy. On those subjects I believe I am pretty well understood.

Some doubts, to my surprise, however, have been expressed with regard to my views upon Public Education. I thought it was pretty well known that I have all my life been in favour of a general National system, and one alone. Such an one could but be either secular or like Lord Stanley's Irish system and our Public school system, with such Scripture lessons as all classes would approve or at least assent to. I have however, never needlessly assailed Denominational schools, nor have I any inclination now to interfere with them, unless in places where they are small and uneconomical, or where they interfere with the establishment and maintenance of efficient Public schools. On the question as to free and compulsory education, my views were fully stated in my letter to you, published in the daily Press on 28th October last.

Your faithful servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

Clovelly, 3rd December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I am impelled to offer myself as a candidate for one of the vacant seats in your electorate by a sense of duty, and by an earnest desire, whilst I have strength and health, to render some amount of usefulness by taking an active part in making laws for the good of my country and promoting the well-being of the people.

I can now devote my whole time and any energies I may possess towards these objects, and do not doubt, if honoured by your approval, I could show myself to be worthy of your confidence.

In an address of this nature I am necessarily limited to but a brief outline of my views on the various matters of political and public interests.

I may state that amongst other things which should engage my attention would be—railway extension, including a grand central terminus within the city.

Municipal institutions, and especially that of this city increased endowment, a restoration of its rights and privileges.

Permanent water supply, sewerage, harbour redemption, free-trade in its fullness, education, amendment of the laws, especially the Insolvent law, to which I should devote immediate and special attention. I hope to be able to express myself fully upon these and other topics at the meetings I have arranged to be held during next week.

Touching the particular subject of education now exciting special attention in our community, I wish to say that whilst I would be glad to have the subject well ventilated in Parliament by referring it to a select committee, or otherwise, with a view to improvements, I am not disposed to disturb the Public school arrangements as they stand at present.

With assurances of devotion to the cause, the upholding and promoting of the best interests of our country,

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
GEORGE THORNTON.

Sydney, 4th December.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.

To Messrs. John Brewster, J. Bromfield, S. H. Smyth, R. Craig, H. P. Palser, R. Wynne, Alderman Linsley, W. Hezlett, P. N. Trebeck, F. J. Thomas, Alderman Roseby, and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in complying with the invitation contained in the numerously-signed requisition presented to me this day, that I should allow myself to be nominated as one of the candidates to represent your electorate of West Sydney in the new Parliament.

I trust to be able to meet the electors on several occasions prior to the day of nomination, and will then fully express my views on the subject of the present crisis, and on other topics of political interest. In the meantime I desire to say a few words on questions more immediately pressing on public attention.

A new Electoral Bill will doubtless be one of the earliest measures submitted to Parliament. The change in the condition and population of many of the present electoral districts points to the necessity of a redistribution of seats, and I shall be prepared, if returned as one of your members, to support an adjustment of this question on a fair and equitable basis.

I would advocate an extension of the free-trade policy of the present Administration, and at the same time require a reduction in the general taxation of the country. With an estimated surplus of £700,000 for the present year, as proclaimed in the Treasurer's budget speech, I fail to see the necessity for continuing taxation on articles of every day consumption by the bulk of the people—in some cases to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent. of their first cost.

The Stamp Duties Act happily lapses (no thanks to the Government) at the end of the present year. As this form of taxation was introduced on a very pressing emergency, to make up a deficit in our revenue, I cannot see any reason for its re-establishment, now that we have the large surplus before alluded to.

I am adverse to the financial policy of the Government in its endeavours to resuscitate in this young country—the exploded theory of a sinking fund, and I maintain that it was the duty of the present Administrators to dispose of its surplus revenue in lightening taxation, and thus make those who contribute thereto participate in the general prosperity of the country.

The important question of water supply, and measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city and of the country generally, must be forced upon the attention of the new Parliament. These matters directly concern your electorate, and as they affect the health and even the lives of individuals, I deem their consideration of infinitely greater importance than any measures of a merely theoretical character, and I shall be prepared to devote my special attention thereto.

The country has been agitated the last three months on the question of educational reform. My views on this question have been frequently before the public during that period. Believing, as I do, that the country, which I feel proud to own as my native land, never can rise to the position of a great nation until its people become elevated in the social scale, and believing further that this is only to be accomplished by educating the rising generation, I am a warm advocate for such a change in our system of public instruction, as will bring this—the greatest of all blessings—within the reach of every child in the land; so that our children shall grow up, as good citizens, free from the sectarian jealousy and bitterness which have blighted other countries. On this and other subjects I shall address the electors at length as time and circumstances permit; meantime, I ask the support of my fellow-citizens, if they think my services in the new field of action now presented to me, will tend to the common good.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Sydney, 2nd December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HARTLEY AND RYLSTONE.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many friends and supporters I again offer myself for re-election. I am a supporter of the present system of Public education; rightly administered I believe it is well adapted to the wants of the colony.

In every thing connected with your local interests I have done all in my power to serve you; I do not recollect one instance of my failing to attend to your communications on local subjects, though not always with success.

Should you again elect me, I will serve you to the best of my ability.

Severe family affliction will prevent my seeing as many of you as I could wish.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS BROWN.

ELECTORS of West Sydney vote for DIBBS, Greenwood's nominee. Secular, Compulsory, and Free.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of your Electorate in the Parliament about to be assembled.

As a native of the colony, I am, I hope, pardonably ambitious to assist in its advancement, and being personally interested in the Central Cumberland district, I have its welfare at heart, and I have the leisure to devote to the duties of your representation.

The policy of the present Government being one of progress, particularly with regard to railway extension and free trade, I will, in the event of your electing me, give it a cordial support.

With regard to the question of education, I am in favour of a National system, but I am opposed to rash and inconsiderate change, especially in so important a matter, and I believe that the Public Schools Act, with the increased assistance proposed in the building of Public schools, will meet the present educational wants of the country. At all events, opportunity will thus be given to ascertain whether the more radical change asked for by some persons is absolutely required, and such course will, I believe, give satisfaction to the great majority of the public.

I may add that I received my education at the Sydney Grammar School, and I believe I am the first of its pupils to aspire to Parliamentary honours. Considering it has now been in existence seventeen years, I think it is time that some of those who received the benefit of its foundation should offer their services to the country. If elected, I shall do my utmost to extend to the youth of all classes the advantages of the superior education imparted at that institution, by the establishment of similar schools in the principal towns in the colony.

Some alterations will undoubtedly have to be made in the Land Act to meet the circumstances of the times, but I believe that the general principles of that measure have worked beneficially for the country. I would advocate the extension of the area to be selected to enable small capitalists to go into sheep farming and stock breeding generally, for which purposes the present limited area is unquestionably too small.

If you do me the honour of returning me to Parliament, I shall be prepared to pay constant attention to your local wants, which hitherto have been conspicuously neglected.

I shall be happy to explain my views more fully upon these and other important matters when I have the opportunity of personally addressing you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. McCULLOCH, Junr.

165, Pitt-street, Sydney, 8th December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Having simply informed you by advertisement that I am a candidate for the representation of your electorate in the forthcoming Parliament you will naturally expect to hear from me again. The number of years I have been intimately acquainted with you, both politically and socially, renders it unnecessary that I should, at this time, trouble you by adverting to events of the past, especially as I have not any of the political sins of the last Parliament to answer for; and as I hope shortly to have the pleasure of personally visiting your various districts and meeting you face to face I deem it unnecessary to do more in this address than refer to one or two matters which must at a very early period after the meeting of Parliament occupy the minds of your members. The country not being properly represented under the present Electoral Act, and the Parliament having been abruptly, and I consider unnecessarily, dissolved before the passing of a new Electoral Act, will render it desirable that early legislation should remedy the defects of the present law.

The land law of the colony is said by many persons to be improperly administered, and by others that its defects are so numerous that a new land law is required. Upon the first point I cannot venture an opinion; but upon the second point I am of opinion that the present Government are highly culpable for not at least making an attempt to pass a bill through Parliament with a view to the settlement of the anomalies said to exist in our land law, and otherwise to deal fairly with the various interests which have grown up around us—especially was it expected of the present Government, seeing that it was promised by them in the Governor's speech at the opening of last Parliament. The present Public Schools Act was passed by the Martin Administration, of which I had the honour of being a member; and although it is not the measure which the Government expected to pass through the Assembly, it has nevertheless effected much good; and I know that Mr. Parkes, who had charge of the bill, and his colleagues expected to see in the working out of the system much greater results accomplished. I am of opinion, however, that the Denominational element never ought to have been introduced into our Public School System of Education. Much bitterness of feeling was caused by it at the time, and that feeling still exists. I cannot, however, go with those who would at once destroy the Denominational schools which have grown up under the present Act. They must receive that assistance from the Treasury, through the Council of Education, to which they are entitled by law; but in future legislation on the subject I should object to any extension of the system. From the first introduction of the Irish system of education (Lord Stanley's) into this colony, I became an adherent of the then great promoters of the system, and, in company with the late John Hubert Plunkett, Esq., and Sir Charles Nicholson, was in the habit of visiting the schools conducted under that system at their annual examinations.

Hoping that I shall be able on an early day to pay my respects to you personally,

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES BYRNES.

Edgeworth Cottage, Parramatta, December 8, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ARGYLE.

GENTLEMEN,—The Assembly having been dissolved in consequence of its vindication of its own privileges, and of the right of the people to have their meetings and petitions constitutionally respected by the Queen's representative, I am once more a Candidate for your suffrages.

You have already done me the honour of electing me three times without opposition. My political opinions are still the same as they were on each of those occasions.

The Land question, which is the most important question of the day, has been too long postponed, and must be speedily settled by the next Parliament. It is, consequently, very necessary now that the country should elect as their representatives men who, refusing class partizanship, hold sound and reliable opinions upon this question. When a member of the Upper House I voted for our present Land Law. Time has since exposed in its details defects which require amendment, but I continue to approve of its essential provisions. I continue also to entertain the opinion that the scope of this enactment should be enlarged for the purpose of giving increased facilities for the acquisition of freehold homesteads throughout the country.

The princely revenue derived from our Crown Lands is for the most part disbursed in current expenditure. We are spending our capital without very materially improving our estate. We are paying heavy interest upon loans which a right use of this same revenue would have, in a great measure, prevented. I hold the opinion that our land revenue should, for the most part, be set aside for public works of a permanent character, in all parts of the country.

You are well aware of the difficulty of getting back from the Treasury the taxes which are paid indirectly for local expenditure. This money is the subject of much unseemly scrambling, of not a little venal voting, every session, yet is, after all, doled out in driblets extremely inadequate to local necessities. The obvious remedy for this method of expenditure is an enlarged and fairly endowed system of municipal self-government.

I am a supporter of the present system of Public Education. Rightly administered, I believe it is well adapted to the wants and opinions of the people.

In everything appertaining to your local interests I have done all in my power to serve you. I do not recollect a single instance of my failing to attend to your communications on local subjects. That success has not always been the result of such attention, and that official delays have often supervened, ought not to be set down to the default of any representative.

In the event of your doing me the honour to elect me, I can only repeat my promise to serve you and the country at large faithfully, to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. BUTLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to announce myself a candidate for your suffrages in the approaching election. The considerations which have led me to this step I shall take the earliest opportunity to explain. As I have spent the whole of my life in your electorate, I cannot be a stranger to the greater number of your body, and I shall, in public meetings, and on the hustings, place before you in the clearest manner my views on the public questions which are now engaging attention, although the principles of my political life must from past service be generally known to you. As a Minister of the Crown, I am responsible for the advice which was given to dissolve Parliament, and the result of the elections, so far as they have proceeded, appear to me to justify the course adopted by the Government, notwithstanding the unfavourable issue in my own case at Parramatta. That issue, which was brought about by special and exceptional circumstances, I ask you, the electors of the district where I am best known, to correct by your votes on the 21st instant.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES S. FARNELL.

Sydney, December 11, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.—Gentlemen,—The intention of the Honorable JAMES S. FARNELL to stand as a candidate for your Electorate has inclined me to withdraw from the contest in his favour. I beg, therefore, to tender my sincere thanks to those of your number who kindly promised me their vote and interest.

Your obedient Servant,
HENRY WORTHINGTON STATHAM.

Sydney, December 12, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.—It has been industriously circulated that I have retired from the candidature in favour of Mr. Farnell, THIS IS NOT TRUE. Although young as an aspirant for Parliamentary honours, I am old enough to have learnt a little political consistency and integrity. Your faithful servant,
Rockvale, December 11, 1874. EDWARD LORD.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS

In acknowledging the receipt of a requisition from a highly influential number of the electorate, amongst other matters I stated that, previous to the day of nomination, I would inform you of my views in reference to the topics at present engaging public attention. I have now the honour to submit the following for your consideration.

With reference to the Educational question, I would not interfere with the general principles of the present Act. I believe it has been eminently useful, and the operation of it with a few exceptional cases, has realised the wishes of the public. There are matters of detail within the power of the Board of Education to alter that would remedy these exceptions.

Where there are two or more Denominational schools with the minimum of attendance, it would be an improvement if an amalgamation of their interests were effected, and one Public school established; a much higher class of teaching and much economy of funds would be the result.

I would not be a party to any violent or abrupt measure that would disturb many of the existing schools.

Several of them have been established by the private contributions of parties who are not now amongst us, who no doubt believed the exercise of their philanthropy in that direction would be maintained by their successors as a sacred trust. I should view legislative interference to divert the result of their benevolence to other purposes than those intended as little less than spoliation.

By time, moderate compromises, and the growing intelligence of the people, all will be brought into harmony. Free and compulsory are terms, I think, now being found rather unpalatable in the mother country, and I am satisfied are too tough for the digestive organs of the independent voters of this electorate.

I am an advocate for free trade and the removal of every unnecessary restriction in our ports; the free ingress and egress of shipping must enhance the general and commercial interest of this country. I am opposed to the payment of members. I hope the time will never arrive when the highest place of honour is sought after only for emolument.

The settlement of the case by the Privy Council of Barton v. Muir will force on the Government an amendment of the Land Act, when I think there should be added to the present Act authority for increasing the area of selection; if grazing and agricultural pursuits could be combined I believe a great improvement would be effected.

Railway extension, municipal, and some other matters must stand over until I meet you on Tuesday.

I have the honour to be your faithful servant,
EDWARD LORD.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.
G. R. DIBBS'S
GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Captain Henry Burns	John Russell
Captain Broomfield	John Johnson
Captain Fairclough	Charles Leistikow
Captain Randall	John M'Mann
Captain Maclean	Henry Evans
Captain W. Summerbell	Albert W. Coleman
Alderman John Davies	Walsingham Coleman
Alderman James Merriman	George Walbarn
John Booth, Esq.	Thomas Chester
D. Macquarie, Esq.	Ernest S. Chester
William Healet, Esq.	Thomas Berry
Charles Cook, Esq.	Nicholas Walsh, sen.
George Merriman	Nicholas Walsh, jun.
H. H. Bradley	Thomas Walsh
Edward Gordon	Thomas G. Walsh
William Roberts	John Mann
John Eady	James Brown
Robert King	Richard M'Koy
John Craigh	C. J. Souter
George Craig, sen.	Thomas Rushton
George Craig, jun.	Richard Feltham
Robert Craig	Richard Pyman
William Craig	George Milrop
Thomas Foster, sen.	John Russell
Francis Buckle	James Russell
James Murray	Henry Ramsay
Cornelius Potts	James Dive
John Paul	Richard Moran
Richard Pugh	David Smith
Henry Briscoe	J. H. Hardy
George M'Ilveen	J. R. Dawson
Benjamin Barnett	Alfred W. Wardell
Charles Barnett	Hugh Donohue
James Bennett	Denis Gordon
James Blair	R. E. Chadwick
William Bond	N. H. Cronberg
Charles Carlson	William Holden
John Donovan	George Walter
Michael Finnan	James T. Collins
James Smail	James Jobson
John Smail	Gustave Weston
William Smail	Charles Phillbrook
A. M'Pherson	William Flowerdew
Thomas Riddel	David Costello
Benjamin Lowe	James Collins
Arthur Guinery	Peter Cryen
Robert Irons	Thomas Edward
John Gordon	Joseph E. Kelsey
Robert Cairns	Robert Love
Thomas Huntley	James Macaulay
P. H. Thomas	George M'Intyre
William Higstrim	Robert Kelly
T. F. Bowden	Douglas Fisher
James Chignell	Burton Bradley
Henry Best	David Anderson
James Rogers	David J. Anderson
Thomas Moore	George Pile
Edmund Moore	Stephen Glassop
William Moore	Manuel Hall
Samuel Bridgement	J. Dyer
Michal Bulger	Thomas M'Namara
William Calder	John M'Namara
Edward O'Connell	Charles Warburton
John Nichols	P. B. Lutge
James Smell	William Stewart
Eugene Golding	John Longford
William Frost	Thomas Henry, sen.
Isaac Roddam	Thomas Henry, jun.
Thomas Roddam	Edward Cleary
Henry Evans	Maurice Myers
James Thomas	Frederick Myers
William Oliffe	Isaac Moss
David J. Matthews	Charles Moss
James Chambers	John Cleary
James Chignell	Stephen Blue
J. J. Livingstone	Samuel Blue
Alexander Ritchie	John Blue.

GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.
G. R. DIBBS'S
PARRAMATTA-STREET COMMITTEE.

Thomas P. Chapman	J. J. Curran, Esq.
Alexander M'Intosh	William Quinlan
William Lyons	George Moore
John Giffin	John M'Quinlan
Daniel Calleghan	Thomas M'Quillan
William Johnson	James Dwyer
Frederick Burrows	John Benson
Harry Jones	Joseph Capes
John Kent	Thomas Collins
William Armstrong	H. Thomas, sen.
James Reynolds	H. Thomas, jun.
Thomas Hardiman	A. G. Hamilton
Edward Daly	N. Campion
James Goodrick	John Cassin
John Dunne	Michael Maher
Joseph Finch	William Dwyer
William Flynn	John Jugg.

GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.
G. R. DIBBS'S
PYRMONT COMMITTEE.

William Middleton	William Johnston
Samuel Braddon	Richard Tobin
F. Richter	James Ryan
John Robinson	John Johnson
George Reid	A. Brown
Captain Troulon	William Pinson
Captain Munro	John Carroll
John O'Loughlin	John Herring
H. Bell	William Jones
S. B. Edwards	Thomas Sinclair
John Moyes	Joseph Clayton
W. Britton	Charles Warburton
Joseph Butler	Michael Gleeson
William Luke	James Beresford
F. Reid	James Wilson
H. Reid	Henry Dingwall
John Fulton	William Cowcher
David Reid	Thomas Brown
James Kennedy	Alexander Brown
Samuel Crosely	William Kelly
William Hodge	Joseph Holland
James Hickey	William Brown
James Cambridge	Robert Saunders
W. T. Pearce	Waldemar Agnew
Andrew Gaffney	John O'Toole
William Walmsley	William Pate
Henry Wooldridge	C. Thirkell.

GEORGE MERRIMAN, } Joint Hon.
H. H. BRADLEY, } Secretaries.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—I take this opportunity of announcing to you that it is my intention to solicit your suffrages in the forthcoming election.

I shall issue my address in a few days, and shall take the earliest opportunity of meeting you in the various divisions of your electorate.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HURLEY.

Mary Villa, Elizabeth Bay, December 8th, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MUDGEE.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of many friends resident in the Mudgee district, I have come forward as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election.

I propose to visit the district before the nomination, and will take every opportunity of placing my political views before you.

P. A. JENNINGS.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY—Why don't LUCAS honestly avow his opinions. Don't pledge your votes to one not manly and straightforward enough to state his principles.

CANTERBURY ELECTORATE.—[illegible], a Gentleman well known to you will seek your suffrages.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.

To Messrs. Alexander Stuart, Thomas Buckland, Thomas Chester, W. H. Eldred, John Alger, Robert Chadwick, James Lawson, Thomas S. Rowntree, and others,
ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your requisition, and by reason of the earnest desire which I entertain to be of some use in one of the most important positions a man can occupy, that of a representative of the people, I, at this somewhat late hour, beg to say that I have great pleasure in assenting to your request to become a candidate for your suffrages on Monday next.

To any of you who may be inclined to take exception to the lateness of this announcement, I would say that not having hitherto taken an active part in political affairs I, though solicited to do so, was unwilling to thrust myself upon your notice, so long as there was a chance of a sufficient number of candidates being in the field from whom your choice could be made. It seems to me, however, that in those now before you the opinions and qualities which should possess your confidence are not so satisfactorily represented, but that there is room for yet another candidate who may be fortunate enough to satisfy that condition.

The very short time at my disposal precludes the possibility of my now giving you any lengthened exposition of my opinions; but I hope to have several opportunities of doing so before the polling-day.

I may briefly state that on the question of education I am quite prepared to uphold the principles of the Public Schools Act in its integrity, and I should extend its provisions so as to bring primary education within the reach of the children of those who may not be able to afford them even a modicum of instruction. I advocate the utmost freedom of religious thought.

Entertaining a sincere admiration and regard for our fair metropolis, I would support any measure which would relieve the Corporation of the burden of a debt which effectually checks improvement, and deprives the citizens of many advantages.

Free selection I regard as a settled necessity to the interests of the country, and I should like the Land Act so amended as to offer still greater inducements than it now does to the settlement of a thriving industrious population.

Without any past political shortcomings or triumphs to explain away or rejoice in, I reserve a fuller expression of my opinions until I may have an opportunity of meeting you.

I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
HENRY C. DANGAR.

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.

DANGAR and CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

DANGAR and WATER SUPPLY.

DANGAR and the PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACT in its integrity.

DANGAR and HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Mr. Darton's Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square, where lists may be seen and all information obtained.
CHAS. LETT, } Honorary
THOS. CHESTER, } Secretaries.

DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
VOLUNTEERS! VOLUNTEERS!
and
NAVAL BRIGADE
your True Friend
HENRY C. DANGAR
is in the field for
WEST SYDNEY
ROLL UP and put him
at the HEAD OF THE POLL.

HENRY C. DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.
COMMITTEE.

Alexander Stuart	Robert Guy
Thomas Buckland	John Alger
James Watson	W. H. Eldred
Edward Knox	Thomas Chester
John Brush	Thomas S. Rowntree
John Cooper	N. J. M'Kenzie
Michael Maloney	J. Wetherill
Charles Maloney	John Hampton
Thomas O'Neill	Charles Lamy
J. Belfield	James Jones
C. H. Lenehan	John Lynch
P. Mahony	Francis W. Robinson
John Wells	A. R. Gregory
R. Millet	M. De Lissa
John F. Rae	A. W. Douglas
W. J. Ronan	George Robins
Andrew Allan	Robert Chadwick
James M'Manemen	John Barlow
John Murphy	Edward Goodwin
Edmond Casey	J. M'Kenna
R. S. Randerson	Charles Wood
Hyam Hains	J. T. Devonport
Richard R. Thane	S. De Lissa
Charles B. Darton	Charles L. Johnstone
George Pile, jun.	W. H. Simpson
C. H. Manton	Alfred Sandeman
W. C. Cooke	E. F. Stephen
Robert Hills	Walter Friend
Walter Church	W. H. R. Greaves
R. J. Ainsworth	Robert Miller
Chas. M'Alister	John M'Elhone
George Hurley	William Jolly
James Downey	John Goold
W. T. Muston	J. R. Clarke
James Hobson	William Larmer
Robt. Kelly	C. B. Bond
Henry Fisher	C. H. Whitton
George H. Nichol	Cornelius Potts
B. B. Nicholl	John Paul
G. F. Mason	R. Elliott
James Brown	George J. Lowther
Samuel Priestly, sen.	Edward Taylor
Samuel Priestly, jun.	John Hair
W. A. Watt	George M'Murtrie
G. A. Lloyd	A. M'Murtrie
S. Warren	Michael Fox
Joseph Warren	Patrick Nugent
J. B. Howell	C. S. Donald
T. Cale	Thomas Fox
R. S. Tighe	Israel Israel
Henry Strange	Chas. A. Israel
Samuel Strange	Samuel Moss
James Strange	Alfred Hulle
Randle Hancock	Ed. Hulle
James Boon	William H. Field
William Hendren	F. G. Lender
John Orr	Alex. Douglas
J. R. Larner	James M'Murtrie
J. S. Jones	Lawrence M'Ilveen
George Farrow	Richard Kirrigan
Samuel Kerr	George Connelly
Donald Gun	John Taylor
John Scard	Edward Lord
Thomas C. Drew	J. R. Raine
Charles B. Lines	Thomas B. Child
B. R. Brown	Henry A. Smith
Archibald Gilchrist	John Mann
James Watson	Gustavus Gabriel
A. H. C. Macafee	Frederick Schendel
James Ewan	J. P. Charles
J. B. Hoare	R. W. Stone
G. A. Mansfield	W. C. Barker
T. Eselton	F. R. Strange
G. E. Austin	Thomas Thompson
Arthur Reid	Richard Musgrave
John Garry	Joseph Musgrave
Thomas Musgrave	Andrew Harrison
John Brady	Patrick O'Brien
T. W. Coates	A. W. Wardell
J. Brown	John Smith
E. Young	W. Steel
George Sill	William Crome
Thomas Jones	P. Keane
L. Herdsen	F. N. Collins
Peter Finigan	Henry R. Tidswell
J. S. Finigan	J. W. Bowland
Patrick Finigan	Charles Leistikow
James Miller	D. Don.

HENRY C. DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.—At a MEETING of the friends and supporters of HENRY C. DANGAR, at Mr. Darton's Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square, the following gentlemen added their names to the committee:—

M. M'Hardy	John Davies
F. H. Dangar	G. H. Morris
Alexander Learmonth	Charles J. Pattison
John Gilchrist	William Cochran
R. T. Moody	Owen Hughes
J. J. Aiken	Thomas Playfair
Alfred J. Simpson	Thomas Fielder
William Davies	D. T. Moodie
Frederick Davis	D. Tierney
T. A. Summerbell	Thomas Peate
Peter Finigan	James Johnston
J. S. Finigan	John M'Murtrie
P. N. Finigan	William Weir
L. G. Finigan	Robert Moodie
J. J. P. Finigan	Sydney Smith
H. Cheesman	John Cormack
J. B. C. Miles	A. W. Cormack
William Rae	J. A. Rogers
W. Smith	J. V. Spooner
Michael Saunders	Robert Graham
John Brookman	William Eury
James Brookman	John Coates
Peter Sutton	A. Longmuir
David Burnett	James M'Mahon
Albert Goldstein	J. R. Harrison
T. A. Wright	Matthew Mahony
Alexander Douglas	William O'Connor
T. O. Douglas	Fred. P. Saunders
G. Attwood	Charles Pfahlert
W. B. Violette	P. S. Buyers
W. D. Buist	W. L. Bugle
J. Cavanagh	George M'Donell
J. B. Eastway	Michael Ryan
Timothy Buckley	Leopold Goldsmith
Patrick Buckley	William Beattie
James Hale	Thomas Hall
Thomas M'Carthy	Michael O'Connor
Thomas Robinson	John Callaghan

Patrick Connors	George F. Dansey
George Madne	Thomas Greenhill
Joseph Hock	William Coates
John Lyall	Thomas Cusack
William Bergen	John Solmid
Robert King	Patrick Madden, sen.
James R. King	Patrick Madden, jun.
John Bourke	Whiteside Keln
Thomas Bourke	William Stewart
P. Walsh	Thomas Morris
P. O'Connor	Michael Donovan
J. O'Connor	D. O'Connor
W. Collins	Patrick Mullally
John M'Mann	John Griffiths
John Barnett	John Cleary
Thomas Jamieson	Samuel Poolman
William M'Lean	William Fellow
Martin and Clarke	James Skinner
Richard Waters	G. S. Caird
William Myers	Edward Taylor
William Beaumont	Patrick Callaghan
J. Jones	Charles Bown
Michael Tierney	George Dunnett
Dr. M'Laurin	John M'Carty
John Sims	Moses Moss
Patrick Keane	W. G. Broadhurst
Irwin M'Laughlin	Peter Beanes
Donald Kell	H. E. Vaughan
Robert Clowes	William Cook
John Rothwell	W. H. M'Laughlin
J. F. Knox	Charles M'Laughlin
Charles Griffiths	John Joseph Flynn
Timothy Curley	William Houston
Thomas Warren	R. Wood
Martin Creamey	James Shand
George Splatt	John News
Charles Splatt	Daniel Maher
Samuel Price	Alfred Roach
Henry Salisbury	Charles E. Powell
George Wheeler	R. Armstrong
S. Hawthorne	W. White
James Toohey	J. Stuart Hawthorne
R. Donovan	Robert Burns
James Melley	James Kennedy
J. M'Menemen	A. Fletcher
J. A. Clune	John Clune
G. Bertolacini	John M'Lean
Daniel Ryan	F. Heuschel
Flex. Eagan	Robert Thomson
William Armstrong	— Quinlan
Michael O'Grady	George Hallett
Edwin Goodwin	John M'Mahon
Thomas M'Allister	John Finlay
M. Stanley	George Shying
John Ryan	Joseph Shying
F. M'Donald	John Shying
John Carroll	P. R. Larkin
J. W. Macdonald	C. Griffiths
C. Jones	H. Macnamara
James O'Keefe	John O'Keefe
Michael Quinn	Patrick O'Brien
Richard Nugent	Thomas Quayle
F. H. Elliott	S. F. Scott
W. Rudd	Edward Daly
James Daly	Thomas Parker
J. Waddington	John Part
James Jones	A. W. Blair
Patk. Begley	Owen Griffiths
James Williams	Edmund Farrell
G. R. Barclay	Lewis Laylor.
Charles Nicholson	

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY

GENTLEMEN,—I am a candidate for the representation of your electorate.

I am in favour of increasing the municipal revenue by the imposition of a wheel tax, and by handing over to the City Council the fees derived from publicans' and auctioneers' licenses within the limits of the metropolis. The first mentioned tax I consider to be very equitable. Men who earn their living by means of vehicles which ply for hire are subject to heavy fees, and it is but just that owners of private carriages, who now pay nothing to the revenue, should be compelled to contribute towards the maintenance of the thoroughfares.

If any measure for making eight hours the legal limit of a day's labour be submitted to the Assembly, I shall, if elected, give it my support.

I am in favour of the continuance of the present Public Schools Act, and shall resist any attempt to alter it.

The position of the Civil servants of the country is very very unsatisfactory. All persons who are employed in the Public service should be dealt with impartially as regards promotions and increases of salary; and I shall do my best to aid in the passing of such a bill as will render them, to some extent, independent of the caprice of Ministers.

I am a supporter of the present Administration.

Some unfavourable comments have been made upon my recent abrupt retirement from the contest for the representation of East Sydney. Fear as to the result was certainly not one of the causes of that retirement, for at the moment of quitting the field I was well assured that the victory was certain. I gave up that candidature because I felt that the public interest would be best served by my doing so, and to that sentiment I sacrificed the personal triumph which was almost within my grasp.

I am, Gentlemen, faithfully yours,
WALTER H. COOPER.

Sydney, December 11.

ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—By Monday evening I shall have visited the south-eastern portion of the Electorate; after which, I intend visiting in turn each of the polling districts in the remaining portion of the Electorate.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LUCAS

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NEPEAN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that I am, at the request of a large number of the electors, a CANDIDATE for your suffrages at the ensuing election.

Having served you for thirteen years in Parliament, my political opinions must be pretty well known to you; but I will take an early opportunity of addressing you at the different polling places prior to the day of nomination.

Your faithful servant,
JAMES T. RYAN.

Emu Hall, Emu Ferry.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The LONDON TIMES, of September 4th, says:—"At Marlborough-street, about 20 summons against persons who had neglected to send their children to school according to the rules of the London School Board, were heard. Mrs. Route, of Dudley-street, stated that her son, a boy of 11 years of age, was required at home to take care of an imbecile brother. He was sent as often as he could be spared. Mr. Newton said the imbecile child ought to be placed at some institution. Mrs. Route had tried everywhere, and had failed to get him so placed. The imbecile was so mischievous that if left alone he would be on the fire or out of the window. Her husband was a porter, and there were no means at their command to pay for attending the idiot child. Mr. Newton advised the defendant to apply to the parish authorities, and that would, perhaps, lead to the child being admitted to the infirmary. He should advise the mother to see that the other boy was sent to school, as required by the law. He would adjourn the summons.—Mrs. Stacey, of Dudley-street, was next called. Her son had not been to school more than a third of the proper number of attendances. On one occasion she went to the school, and found the boy had been marked "absent," although he was there at school. This system accounted for the number of alleged absences, although she sent him regularly. Mr. Newton said the defendant must pay 1s and costs. The mother said she could not pay; her husband was out of work, and there was no money in the house. Mr. Newton could only administer the law as he found it. The fine and costs must be paid.—Mrs. Chard next appeared for not sending her girl, eight years of age, to school as often as required. Her excuse was that she had a baby, twelve months old, that required to be looked after, and, as the bread of her children depended mainly on her daily work, she was obliged to keep her daughter at home occasionally to mind the baby while she was out; but she took care the girl, apparently a very bright child, should not be neglected in her education. She had sent her to school since she was three years old, and had made her an excellent scholar. Mr. Newton said she must not spoil this education by keeping her away from school. The mother said she would send the girl as often as possible, but she wanted advice in this matter. She had received a letter from a person in Kent, asking her to go down to earn money by hop-picking. She wanted to accept the offer, but this would take her away for three weeks, and she wanted to know whether she might take the girl with her, as she had no one to take care of her while she was absent. Mr. Newton thought that she might leave the child in the care of some one that she might go to school, rather than take her hopping, where she would not be likely to learn much good. The mother said she was going to a friend's. The girl would take no harm, and she would be in a position to earn something decent towards the support of her children. Mr. Newton said he must impose a fine of 1s, and 2s costs. The mother said she had but 2s in the world. Mr. Newton would give her a week to pay the 3s."

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY
VOTE FOR
RAPHAEL.
The true Supporter of all Working Classes.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.
I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR SUPPORT at the COMING ELECTION, AND HOPE TO RECEIVE SAME.
J. G. RAPHAEL.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—We have been requested to state that Mr. GEORGE THORNTON is not in any way connected with any other candidate for the above electorate.
JOHN L. MURPHY, Secretary.

B. O. HOLTERMANN
FOR
ST. LEONARDS.

A steamer will leave King's Point at 5 o'clock, Milson's Point at quarter-past 6, to convey the supporters of Mr. Holtermann to Manly Beach.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1446918

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.—VOTE FOR JOSEPH WEARNE, who has for the past five years watched over your interests with the most jealous care.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.—VOTE FOR JOSEPH WEARNE, who has never pandered to any party, but taken an independent course, by supporting a Ministry when right, and voting against them when wrong.

JOSEPH WEARNE, FOR WEST SYDNEY, and improved education, by the abolition of a number of small schools, and the introduction of a uniform system. Reform, not revolution, being his motto.

CAMERON for West Sydney.—Vote for CAMERON and direct representation.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.—You have now a bona fide Candidate in the field, who will devote his time and ability to honestly serve you. Then vote for CAMERON.

CAMERON for WEST SYDNEY.—Electors, do your duty and return him as one of your representatives.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY. Mr. ANGUS CAMERON, the independent Candidate of the Trades and Labour Council, is a Candidate, and will devote all his energies to serve the electors and country.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the Balmain Committee for the Election of the Hon. G. W Allen are requested to be sent to John Taylor, Esq., Balmain, on or before TUESDAY, 15th instant. On and after that date they will not be recognised.
JOHN TAYLOR, } Hon.
ROBERT M'CLINTOCK, } Secretaries.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against the Committee for securing Mr. ALEXANDER STUART'S Election are requested to be sent to the Committee Rooms, Kelly's Emu Inn, George-street, by MONDAY FORENOON, addressed under cover to the Secretaries.
THOS. BUCKLAND, } Hon.
CHAS. LETT, } Secretaries.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTION.—NOTICE. All persons having CLAIMS, incurred at Balmain, against the Hon. G. W. Allen's Committee are requested to send particulars of same to JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., Balmain, before TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, after which date no claims will be recognised.
J. TAYLOR } Joint
— M'CLINTOCK } Hon. Secs.

ELECTION FOR GLEBE AND BALMAIN.—All ACCOUNTS against Mr. Allen's Glebe Committee must be sent, under cover, to Butters's, Currency Lass Hotel, by TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, addressed to
W. CLARK, } Hon.
G. A. HEWITT, } Secretaries.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTION.—All accounts against Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S Committee to be rendered in duplicate addressed, under cover, to the Secretaries of the respective Committees, not later than 7 p.m. THIS DAY the 14th instant.
Committees meet at 7.30 p.m. to pass accounts.
ARTHUR HUNT, } Hon. Secs. for
J. W. WATKIN, } Balmain.
W. J. HAMMIL, Hon. Sec. for Glebe.

NEWTOWN ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against Mr. S. C. BROWN'S Committee are requested to be sent in, under cover, THIS DAY, December 14, by 8 o'clock p.m., addressed to the Secretary, Box, Town-hall, Newtown.
JOSEPH WREN, Secretary.

THE ELECTIONS.—Gentlemen seeking election through the Country, can be furnished with ILLUSTRATED POSTERS in any quantity, according to their own designs, drawn by MONTAGUE SCOTT. Apply at Punch's Hotel, King-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. ON EASY TERMS.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 123, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.
FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours.
☞ ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, or any other tangible security.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.

M O N E Y.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgages, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

M O N E Y.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £5 to £1000, to respectable persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, or life policies, cabs, and all kinds of vehicles at low interest, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments to suit the borrowers' own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen or persons in want of temporary accommodation can obtain all information necessary gratuitously, by applying personally or by letter, to the MANAGER.

M O N E Y.
THE MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 98, Elizabeth-street (next Brigade Office), advance Money at the most reasonable rates, upon all kinds of tangible securities. BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION, and NOTES OF HAND, repayable by instalments extending over any period, to meet the borrower's convenience, with the option of renewal. In all cases the strictest confidence may be relied on, and advances concluded on the day applied for. To tradesmen and others commencing business this office offers peculiar advantages.
Written communications promptly attended to.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUUM LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE, 42, HUNTER STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law costs, or publicity; also on deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted, interest from 5 PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

MONEY.—To Civil Servants, Merchants, Importers, and others.—Advances on Salaries, Merchandise for Sale, Storage, Bonded Goods, or any other tangible security. Terms, easy. Confidential. 13½, Macquarie-place.

NO. 1 STARR-BOWKETT.—For SALE, last Ballot. Address, stating highest price, W.L. Davis, 86, King-st.

£1500 TO LEND, town or country. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

WANTED, to borrow, for two years, £200 at 10 per cent. upon the security of a life policy value of £600. Z. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, £300 for 5 years, at 6 per cent., secured on deed under Torrens's Act for twice the value. Apply, with real name and address, to Trust, HERALD Office.

SHARES for SALE.—Joint Stock Bank, New Wallsend Coal, Mineral Permits. BATE, 165, Pitt-street.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELVY AND CO.'s Pianoforte Gallery, 321, George-street. We have now open for sale, GRAND, SEMI-GRAND, and COTTAGES, all of reliable construction.

ELVY and CO.'S Music Warehouse, 321, George-street. Supplies just to hand of novelties and favourites in SONGS, DANCES, and PIECES.

ELVY and CO.'S Organ and Harmonium Showrooms, 321, George-street. We have the best models of MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGANS, and new models of Harmoniums on the BROAD REED principle.

Our INSTALMENT SYSTEM is of an equitable character, and it has been largely used by the musical public for many years.
ELVY and CO. 321, George-street.

WANTED, Black Swans, Wallabies, Kangaroos, Wonga Pigeons, and all kinds Wild Fowls. W. Reeves, George-street Markets.

MR. G. R. DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.

MR. G. R. DIBBS addressed a large meeting of the electors of West Sydney at the Masonic Hall, on Saturday night. Mr. Roberts was called to the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. J. R. Clayton, Mr. T. A. Dibbs, Mr. James Powell, Captain Burns, Mr. M. Farrell, Mr. H. H. Bradley, Mr. J. C. Dibbs, Mr. J. F. Thomas, Mr. W. Carey, Alderman Merriman, Mr. J. Olliffe, Mr. W. Hezlet, J.P., Mr. W. M. Alderson, J.P., Mr. Roseby, Mr. L. Kendall, Mr. T. Eady, and Mr. T. Collins.

Mr. DIBBS, who was warmly received, said that the chairman had referred to the question of education as one of secondary importance, from the fact that it was not likely to come before the Parliament during the next session, and that other important questions were more immediately engaging public attention. Be that as it might, he thought that those present knew quite as much about the educational controversy as he did, and all that he proposed to do to-night was to try and remove some of the misconceptions which had arisen, and some of the misrepresentations which had been made in reference to the proposal which had been made for reform, and the action of those who were identified with the movement for reform. Those who had demanded reform had been taken aback by the unexpected dissolution of Parliament before they had had time to get their views fully before the people of the colony. He frankly admitted that those who thought with him on the subject admitted that they were quite unprepared for the elections; and they saw that their opponents were making the most of their temporary advantage, and by forcing the question on they were doing all in their power to crush the reform movement in its infancy. He did not think that representatives of the people in Parliament should be elected on any one question; but whether this question were forced on now or not, he was of opinion that reform sooner or later would be inevitable. He admitted that the Public Schools Act had done a great deal of good; but that was, in his view, only the stronger reason for extending the advantages of the Public schools throughout the country. In our first efforts we had had unmistakably to encounter the frown of the author of the Public Schools Act, who, whether from a natural vanity which people had in regard to their own productions, or from whatever cause, seemed determined to resist any amendment of the law, and to imagine that it was impossible for anybody else to worthily emulate him in what he had proposed to do years gone by. Mr. Parkes, however, had been compelled to admit that certain improvements were practicable, and in his judgment the action of the League had already produced the promise of a large instalment of reform. (Cheers.) One of his strongest supporters the other day met him in committee, and demanded to be satisfied as to his views upon the word "secular," which was one of the terms employed in the manifesto of the Public Schools League. His friend had accepted the representations which our opponents had made of the meaning of the word "secular"—that it was equivalent to irreligious, infidel, and all that was bad. He informed his friend that he thought his views on the point were pretty well settled, but that he was prepared to give due weight to arguments on the other side, and to meet them with arguments from his point of view. The word "secular" was adopted by the League mainly out of compliment to the Public Schools Act, one of the clauses of which defined the meaning which should be attached to the term. For himself, he thought that "non-sectarian," or some equivalent phrase, would have been better; but the term used was of small moment compared with what was really intended. We did not desire to disturb the foundation upon which Mr. Parkes's great measure rested, and in extending the usefulness of that Act we desire to keep within the construction of the terms there used and adopted by any Denomination in the country. When his friend tackled him in committee the other night he told him he would send him some of the school-books which contained the system of secular instruction which the League were desirous of making universal. He, on the following morning, forwarded the books, with this letter, to his friend:—"In performance of my promise of last night, I send you herewith a small selection of the books used in our Public schools, taken from the many in use. They all contain Christian teaching of a religious and moral character; and they are the books which contain the 'secular' instruction now given at Public schools, and it is the very style of teaching which the League aims to perpetuate, still keeping to the name of 'secular,' as already in use. I have many other of the Public school books by me, and those I intend keeping to teach my children from. The books now sent contain the word of God in a shape suitable for infants and children, not to be used in lieu of the Bible, but as an assistance thereto." Since then his friend had called upon him, and told him that a perusal of the books had thoroughly satisfied him that the word "secular" could not be held to bear the objectionable meaning which he had been led to accept, and he was prepared to receive it as embodying moral and religious teaching of the highest order adapted to the comprehension of children. (Cheers.) He had brought some of these Public school books with him to the meeting, and with their permission he would read one or two short extracts which would bear out the views he took in regard to the highly moral and religious character of the instruction included under the term secular, which he desired to see made universal. On the 5th page of the "First English Reading Book," which was about the most elementary book used in the Public schools, he read these words:—"By and by I shall be fit to read the Word of God, the book that all good men love so well to read. It tells about God and all that He has done for us, and the way to be good and happy for ever. This is what it tells us about God: It is God that made us all; He made all men and everything that we can see by his word. He is the father of all that live, and cares for all that live, and gives food for all," &c. The book went on in that strain, and for the life of him he could not see anything immoral or irreligious in teaching like that adapted to the intelligence of infants. In another of these books, entitled "The First Book of Lessons, for the use of schools," he found this language:—"It was God that made me at first. It is He that still keeps me in life. It is from Him that all the good things come that are in my lot. And it was He who sent Christ to save me. I wish that I could love Him, and fear Him, and do His will, and pray to Him as I ought." He did not see that there was anything in teaching like that that deserved to be stigmatised as "infidel." (Cheers.) He picked up another book, "Sequel No. I. to Second Book of Lessons," also used in the Public schools, and here was a specimen of the so-called "ungodly" teaching it contains. On the 65th page he found a hymn beginning in this way:—

"I sing the almighty power of God
That made the mountains rise,
That spread the flowing seas abroad,
And built the lofty skies."

Well, then, turning over a little further, he found the "Blind Boy's Hymn," the first verse of which ran thus:—

"Almighty God, so good and mild,
Oh, look upon Thy little child.
'Twas Thou that mad'st the light of day;
'Twas Thou did'st take my sight away.
Oh, make me cheerfully to bear
Whatever 'tis my lot to share."

In another book before him, called the "Fourth Book of Lessons," he found abundant proof that all the unsectarian features of the Christian religion were recognised. Let one quotation suffice; it was from Cowper's poem on Providence:—

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants His foot-steps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm."

And yet in the face of facts like these the public are told by those who wish to prevent the spread of education that the instruction given in the Public schools is infidel, and that those who wish to perpetuate this system are no better than infidels. He was the father of a large family, and he was as much concerned about the education and welfare of his children as other men were about theirs, and he judged that if he were content to allow his children to be educated out of these Public school books, other men could have no serious objection either. He challenged any man to point to a single sentence in these reading books, which were the books the League desired to retain, which contained anything immoral or irreligious in any shape or form. (Cheers.) These books contained the ordinary secular instruction; but in addition to them there were the books of Scripture lessons, which contained the histories of the Old Testament Scripture, the four Gospels, and the Acts. These Scripture lessons might be called specially religious books, and they were prepared by Archbishop Whateley and Archbishop Murray, of the Church of England and the Church of Rome, and intended for the use of Roman Catholic and Protestant children indiscriminately. These two men evidently had larger minds than those among whom our lot was cast. They saw that there was a common basis on which the Roman Catholic and the Protestant faith could rest, and the compilation which they had made would live as long as the world lasted. (Cheers.) With regard to the word "National" employed by the League, he supposed it was hardly necessary that he should say anything. All who desire the welfare of the land must look forward to the time when we should become a nation, and the more we cultivated the aspiration of national life the better it would be. (Cheers.) The word "compulsory," as employed in the manifesto of the League, was no doubt not acceptable to people who had not thought upon the subject. In his younger days he was very unwilling to go to school, but his parents compelled him to go, and he ever since found the advantage of it. The compulsion proposed by the League would not be applicable to the children but to the parents; but it would be none the less wholesome in its results to the children, and beneficial to the whole community. The law at present compelled parents to feed and clothe their children, as anybody who chose to allow his child to die of starvation would soon find to his cost. He did not see why the law should not compel those parents who would neglect to educate their children to send them to school. A parent had no more right to starve the mind of his child than to starve his body. Compulsion was at the back of all our laws, and any man who tried to take his neighbours' property would soon find that out. This compulsory education law existed in Victoria, and the mere existence of the power to compel had doubled the school attendance in that colony. (Cheers.) They had a similar compulsory power in England, and within the first four months of its operation it had added 25 per cent. of the juvenile population to the school attendance. (Hear, hear.) Lord Rosebery, the president of the Social Science Congress, is reported to have said, at Glasgow, in an address devoted almost exclusively to the means of elevating the working classes:—"The best educated country in the world is Saxony. In 1819, compulsory laws, requiring every parent to educate every child, were enacted in Prussia. At first, of course, there was a violent opposition and the usual hue and cry of 'invaded rights;' but in twelve years crime and pauperism had diminished 40 per cent." If it were possible to do that in Saxony, surely it would be possible here, where the alarming prevalence of ignorance and crime afforded the strongest reason why we should take similar action. (Hear, hear.) We were far behind other civilised communities. In New South Wales, one in every four was unable to read and write, and a parallel to that could hardly be found in any civilised nation under the sun. In Victoria, the proportion of those who were unable to read and write was only one in seven to the whole population. In the United States, where also they had a compulsory law, there was only one in fourteen who was unable to read and write. He did not want to weary them with figures, but he would content himself with saying that the statistics of all civilised countries showed that in proportion as the people became educated, in that proportion crime and pauperism diminished. (Cheers.) Whichever side got the better of this controversy, he was willing to believe that we were all arriving at the same thing; and proud should he be if, in twelve years we could say that crime and pauperism in this country had been reduced forty per cent. (Cheers.) That result followed the enactment of a compulsory law in Saxony, and the experience of Saxony was borne out by the results which had followed similar measures in all civilized countries. Such a result here would reflect more honour on the people of this land than ever followed the discovery of gold. Two or three words with regard to the "free" portion of the manifesto. It was hard to believe that people would object to receive education without paying fees for it. If anybody sent a leg of mutton to his household free once a week, he was disposed to think that he should accept it and thank him for it. He proposed to offer the people a greater blessing than physical food, and to supply it to their children without money. A few maudlin individuals got up a cry that we were reducing the people to the level of pauperism by educating them free; but in point of fact education was, to a great extent, free already. He was quite prepared to have his children educated on this level. The late Professor Woolley, speaking on the occasion of a lecture given by Mr. R. L. Jenkins in 1859, very forcibly pointed out the state of ignorance and crime in which the colony then was. And that gentleman made a suggestion that the revenue from the tea and sugar duties, which Mr. Parkes, in his sympathy for the working classes, desired to remit, should be specially applied in extending education throughout the country. Dr. Jenkins's proposition was received with a large amount of favour. On the platform on that occasion were such men as Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. W. A. Duncan, Dr. Woolley, and Mr. Cape. When it came to Dr. Woolley's turn to speak, he quoted from some of the most distinguished writers of the age, to prove that it was the absolute duty of the State to educate every child within it. And the Doctor went further, and showed that instead of pauperising the people by giving them free education we should be doing nothing more than was being done in the English Universities. After all, the education would be only free nominally, for every parent would have to pay for it in some indirect form. And if the country in an economical and satisfactory manner, and at a minimum cost, could educate the children from the revenue, then the objection about pauperising the people became a myth. He did not intend to weary the meeting on the education question. But he felt called upon to say something respecting it, because he and other supporters of the School Reform League had been charged with promulgating infidel and communistic doctrines. He could only say this, that all that the Education Reform League was striving to do was just what the framers of the Public Schools Bill endeavoured to do eight years ago. Mr. Parkes, at a moment when, as it were, he was in the throes and agonies of producing that bill, and when he was speaking the true sentiments of his heart, used this language, at Kiama,—"Our only way of carrying out public education is to have one class of non-sectarian schools open to the whole of the children of the country." That was what the League was striving for. That was what Mr. Parkes said in 1866, and whether it was that gentleman's love of office, and love of patronage, or love of dictatorship which seemed to be inherent with his retention of office, he was not prepared to act up to what he said in 1866, but for political reasons he was shifting from the ground which he took up on that occasion. When the Public school system was under consideration, in 1866, Mr. Parkes had to make certain compromises in order to carry his bill through; but in his speech introducing the bill he used these words,—"It would be absolutely impossible to carry out in our limited community, with our limited revenue, and with the vast number of children that we have to educate, any Denominational system of education." Was not that what the friends of the League were trying to do at this moment—in trying to condense into one perfect system all the little competing schools. They were anxious that where there were four or five Denominational schools, each striving its best to starve the unfortunate schoolmaster, whose salary was mainly derived from fees, these schools should be turned into one decent respectable school, the teacher over which should receive a salary sufficient to enable him to live comfortably and induce him to teach the children properly. In the speech from which he had just quoted, Mr. Parkes went on to say, "What is the spirit calling into existence these small and inefficient schools, which are swallowing up the beneficent education revenues of the country? Why nothing but the petty desire of each religious body to have a school of its own. If in a locality where there is only a sufficient number of children to form one good school, the clergy would exercise in a proper spirit that Christian charity which they ought to be the first to inculcate, and consent to the children being educated side by side, extravagance would be avoided, and the means of education would be extended to a number of children who, whilst ministers of religion are cavilling over the spoils, are left to moral destitution, to the gaols, and sometimes to the gallows." The educational reformers had taken the trouble to read all that was said by Mr. Parkes, and they accepted every term, every sentiment, and every word he used in 1866 as being more applicable now than ever. And if the spirit of Christian charity which Mr. Parkes desired to preach for the benefit of the ministers of religion in those days could only be fairly and honourably shown by the two rival bishops, who were in such a state of ferment, we should not have had such an insult cast upon children, who, because they were not so well clothed as the children of well-to-do parents, had been denominated by one of the bishops as "gutter children." (Cheers.) He would now touch upon a few matters which were bound to occupy the attention of Parliament when it met. They would all recollect the story that had come down to us, that Nero was fiddling whilst Rome was burning. He was afraid we in Sydney should find ourselves pretty much in the same position some morning. Whilst probably the Assembly were squabbling upon some petition that was "clamorous, unreasonable, and unjust," the fire bells would be ringing, and next morning Sydney would be found a heap of ashes. The city of Chicago was as fine and well-built a city as Sydney; but a great part of that city was laid in the dust simply from want of an ample water supply. This question of water supply concerned the citizens as much with regard to their property as it did with regard to their healths and lives. They knew how Sydney was supplied at the present time; and they knew that the population was increasing at such a rate that during the past ten years it had nearly doubled itself. But so far as regarded the water supply question, there had been nothing but talk—nothing but perpetual discussion over very immaterial subjects. When, he asked, were these useless discussions to cease, and when should we have a bill which would foreshadow a more permanent water supply to the city? If returned to Parliament as a representative of the city, the question of the water supply would be the first to engage his attention. (Cheers.) There was another question which really went hand in hand with the water supply, that was the sewerage. It was one which no one liked to talk or think about. Some would say that these were municipal matters. He thought somewhat differently. He thought they affected more or less the whole country. If the law were allowed to take its proper course, the citizens might be brought to a sense of duty. If an injunction from the Supreme Court was obtained to restrain the Corporation from destroying our beautiful harbour, the people would be quickly brought to their senses, for they would soon be poisoned out of their dwellings. Fortunately for us, our harbour was subject to tidal influences, and a great deal of the offensive matter that was washed into it from the city and suburbs got carried out to sea. But the heavier portion of the sewage, and that which was perhaps the most obnoxious, was deposited in the harbour. He recollected in his younger days fishing in about four feet of water off Fort Macquarie, and catching red bream, where now you might walk dryshod. That part of the harbour had been filled up by the sewerage deposits. Well, unless a new system of sewerage was adopted, and we had a better water supply, Sydney would become very soon one of the unhealthiest cities in the world; and, if it was saved from some dire pestilence, we must not thank ourselves, but the Almighty, who spared us from a calamity which our own neglect was sufficient to bring upon us. The question of sewerage, then, would be another matter which would require the attention of Parliament. It was really a very serious question to the people of Sydney. Only a few days ago, he saw five funerals pass through Lower George-street in one day. Children and adults were being swept off by some unseen hand; and a charge of murder lay against some one's door. It was municipal neglect and the waste of time in the Assembly that resulted in such a state of things. (Cheers.) He now desired to say a few words on the question of electoral reform. If it had not been for the dissolution of Parliament upon a matter of dispute between his Excellency the Governor and the people, through their representatives, he believed the Electoral Bill would have passed both Houses of Parliament, and been the law to-day. It would have been a more fitting opportunity for a dissolution after that bill had become law. With regard to that bill he would now only say that the population of Sydney, numbering as it did fully one-fourth of the entire population of the country, and therefore yielding one-fourth of the revenue of the country, deserved more representation in Parliament than one-tenth, as proposed by the bill. (Cheers.) And if he had the distinguished honour of representing West Sydney, it would not be his fault if Sydney did not get a better share of representation than was proposed by the Electoral Bill brought in by the present Government. (Cheers.) Now, a few words with regard to a kindred subject—city endowment. They had heard a good deal about that during the last few days, and he was very glad they had, for he was a great lover of his native city. Having travelled round the world, he could say that Sydney was one of the most beautiful cities he had ever been in. Nature had done everything to make Sydney the most beautiful spot on earth, but the people of Sydney had done little or nothing for themselves. He might be told that it was unfair to compare Sydney with other cities, because it had only been founded some seventy or eighty years, and that not so very long ago it was looked upon as a bush settlement. Still that was no excuse for neglect. We were sometimes told by persons who perhaps lacked that patriotism which they ought to possess, that Melbourne was a child compared to Sydney, and yet that it was in advance of Sydney. But then Melbourne had profited by our experience. The founders of Melbourne having seen the inconvenience of our badly laid-out streets, had laid out there wide streets, at right angles to each other. But with all its defects, there were few places in the world that came up to Sydney in beauty. (Cheers.) However, to return to the question of endowment. The Municipal Council were over head and ears in debt; and if Parliament did not meet for two or three months, and nothing was done to help the city, the probability was that the Mayor elect, with the aldermen, would have to go up King-street. The city account was overdrawn, and the bank was getting anxious. And what was the cause of all this? Those who cared to go back in municipal history would recollect that many years ago the management of the city was taken out of the hands of the Corporation, and placed in the hands of gentlemen styled City Commissioners. These gentlemen were not responsible to the citizens for what they did but to Parliament. In a short space of time the Commissioners landed the City in a debt of upwards of £400,000 for works which were comparatively of a useless character. When the city was reincorporated, the citizens were requested to adopt that debt, and it had formed the bone of contention between the Corporation and the Government ever since. And then the sum of £10,000 which was voted by Parliament as an endowment to the city had been retained by the Government, to pay interest on debentures issued by the Government on behalf of the city. Then, again, no rates had been received from the Government buildings, in which the business of the country was conducted. He thought that if the question was thoroughly investigated, it would be found that the Government was greatly in debt to the Corporation. The Corporation must have a larger revenue for the future. If, in lieu of the Government buildings paying rates, the Parliament was disposed to grant a larger endowment for the city, he should be perfectly satisfied, and he thought the citizens would also be satisfied. But if something was not done speedily to assist the Corporation, a large number of the Corporation *employés* would have to be sent about their business. Whether he was returned or not, he should ever be ready to do his part to urge the claims of the city upon the Legislature. (Cheers.) He had been asked once or twice to state his views with regard to the Volunteer force. Now, he could speak with experience, having himself been a volunteer. When first a volunteer corps was raised, at the time of the Russian war, he thought he was the third man who put his name down to serve the country. That corps was disbanded, from various causes. And when a new Volunteer Act was passed, he was one of the earliest members of the new corps. He thought that the system under which volunteers were now paid was very improper. They were not volunteers in the true sense of the term. The man who joined a corps for the sake of getting fifty acres of land joined from mercenary, and not from patriotic motives. (Cheers.) But against this it must be borne in mind that they could not get men to join a volunteer force in a young colony like this, where labour was scarce, and time was worth so much, that they could not get bone and muscle unless they gave some equivalent to the working population of the country. Having families to support, they must have a fair remuneration for their labour. As an old volunteer, he did not receive anything for the services which he rendered while in that force, yet he thought that if they desired to keep a fair efficiency in the present Volunteer force of the colony they must make some provision for paying those who earned their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. (Cheers.) He objected to the system of giving 50 acres of land after five years' service as a volunteer. The system was a bad one. (Hear, hear.) When a volunteer received his land order he did not retain it, but put it up for sale, so that the intentions of the Volunteer Land Act were evaded. On being put up for sale, there pieces of land were bid for by squatters, who by this means were enabled to get hold of the very eyes, as it were, of the country, so as to entail a serious loss to the country. (Cheers.) Thus, the squatters obtained some 500 or 1000 acres which it was never intended they should have, so that they might be able to secure the waterholes for their own use; and thus the country was robbed. (Cheers.) It was wrong to pay the volunteers by a system whose tendency was to depreciate the public estate of the colony, and which offered a temptation to the volunteers of the colony not to attend on a greater number of days to their volunteer duties than was strictly required, in order that they may lay claim to these land orders. (Hear, hear.) The suggestion that he should be inclined to make with regard to the Volunteer Force of the colony was, that some such law should be carried into effect as that which was being carried out at this moment with regard to the Naval Brigade, who were the finest body of men that they would find in a day's walk; and they were equally as valuable as the other portions of the Force, although unlike them, they (the Naval Brigade) happened to be paid a certain sum for their services. If they did so they might be able in some measure to correct the present system by requiring the volunteers to attend regularly, and not rewarding them for their services, under a plea of remuneration, which would be likely to incline them to scrape close enough to serve just the legitimate number of hours which would enable them to lay claim to the 50 acres of land, and so leave the country in the lurch for the remainder of the time. (Cheers.) They should do with the rest of the volunteers what was done with the Naval Brigade—they should find them in a respectable uniform, and pay them so much per month for their services, and see that these services were faithfully given. (Cheers.) They had heard a great deal said by members of the present Administration as to what they had done for the interests of the country since they had been in office. (Hear, hear.) He would say in a general view that if he were elected to go into the Parliament of the country he would not pledge himself to support any party. (Hear, hear.) All that he would care for would be to do all that he might think proper for the protection of the interests of the country, and to see that it was governed as economically as possible. (Hear, hear.) So far as he could understand his own views, he would not go in to the House for the purpose of knocking down one Ministry and putting up another, or for the purpose of seeking office for himself. (Cheers.) He was glad to say that his business took up so much of his time, more perhaps than he would well be able to spare as a member; but if they returned him it would be his aim to give what support he could to a good Government, so long as that Government was able to carry on the business of the country in a proper manner. (Hear, hear.) Though he said that in a general sense he would support the Government, he should not consider himself bound to withhold such criticisms as it might appear to him necessary to make on the actions of the Government for the time being in power; and he should retain to himself the right to a certain extent of wielding a free lance. (Hear, hear.) He had serious doubts as to whether he ought do so; but he was going to indulge for three or four minutes of their time to criticise the financial statement of the colony, as displayed by the late Treasurer's budget. (Hear, hear.) In announcing to Parliament the state of the Public accounts only a few days before the dissolution of Parliament, the Colonial Treasurer stated that there was a surplus of £700,000 for this year. (Hear, hear.) The first thing that flashed across his (Mr. Dibbs's) mind was, "What on earth is our Treasurer going to do with £700,000?—this surplus will become as important a matter as a New Electoral Reform Bill; and seeing that there is such a large sum of unexpended money, doubtless an endowment bill will be ours." Then he (Mr. Dibbs) thought that the Colonial Treasurer would have suggested that—at least, he had made up his mind in reading Mr. Lloyd's speech on that Budget—that he would have come to a peroration something to this effect:—"And considering that this great and glorious country has yielded a revenue which is so much beyond the requirements of the colony, and bearing in mind the burdens that were laid upon you in the times when there was a deficit, bearing in mind the taxes that were laid upon you to meet expenditure—we will be prepared to propose measures for the reduction of taxation." (Cheers.) He admitted that if he (Mr. Dibbs) had been vain enough to consider that this would be likely to be done by the hon. Colonial Treasurer that he had been desperately taken in. (Cheers). He found that it was proposed to evaporate this £700,000, and leave nothing behind. (Hear, hear.) The Colonial Treasurer proposed by some scheme of book-keeping by double entry that he (Mr. Dibbs) had not very clearly comprehended—and which imputed that if he (Mr. Lloyd) were right, then every preceding Treasurer for the last twenty years was simply wrong—he proposed to wipe away £260,000, by charging in the Treasury books, as interest on the Public Debt, three half-years' interest in twelve months. This reminded him of the conduct of a distinguished Irish statesman, who thought of bringing in a law by which every pint pot should be made to hold a pint, because he had been in the habit of drinking out of pewter measures which he found did not contain the required quantity of liquor, owing to their having a hole in the bottom. (Laughter.) He did not agree with the Treasurer as to the necessity of expending this £260,000 in the payment of three half-years' interest in twelve months. If there was any need for the new Colonial Treasurer to have done this, there was the fact that no other Treasurer had in his Budget statement showed that there was a liability of £260,000; and that there was such a liability had never yet been proved. (Hear, hear.) He was not prepared to say that the Treasurer was thoroughly wrong; but in the meantime it devolved upon him to show that he was right. Before the Treasurer should propose to take so much money from the country as this £260,000, he believed that it was his duty to have shown cause for so doing. (Hear, hear.) This sum would go a long way to lay the foundation of satisfactory sewerage arrangements. (Cheers.) This sum would enable the Premier of the colony to carry out a plan that he believed he had had in his mind for years past. (Hear, hear.) They knew that Mr. Parkes was very democratic in his tendencies, and that he had a great love for the working men of the colony. (Hear, hear.) They knew this, and gave him credit for it. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago, when Sir Charles Cowper was Premier, and the Hon. Mr. Weekes Treasurer, a series of resolutions were passed in the Assembly which brought about a dissolution of the then Government. In his election speech, after the dissolution, he (Mr. Dibbs) was informed that Mr. Parkes made an election speech in which he proposed to lighten the taxation of the working classes by abolishing forthwith the tea and sugar duties. Mr. Parkes afterwards carried a resolution through Parliament so that the working men together with others might drink their tea in comfort, and take a little extra sugar with it, and appreciate the liberality of Mr. Parkes. (Hear, hear.) Those now present knew that when they had to pay their grocer's bills they had to pay as much for their tea and sugar, although a resolution to take off the taxes on these articles of consumption had been carried through the Legislature. The Government of the day did not like the interference of Mr. Parkes in her financial arrangements, threw up the sponge, and retired from office. Sir Terence Aubrey Murray, being called upon to do so, tried to form a Government, but being unable to do so, Mr. Cowper came back to office, and took office only on this understanding, that Mr. Parkes's motion to give up the tea and sugar duties should be rescinded; and a resolution rescinding Mr. Parkes's motion was carried in the Assembly, but only on a promise that whereas Mr. Parkes's motion had been carried (Mr. Dibbs believed) in September 1859, that Mr. Cowper and his Treasurer should give a pledge that the tea and sugar duties should be abolished. But they had it been abolished. (Cheers.) If the head of the Government were as consistent in his sympathies with the working man as he was in the year 1859, why, instead of his Government trying this "thimble-rigging" with public accounts, and this "legerdemain" in bookkeeping, why not have taken this £260,000 and repealed the tea and sugar duties with it. (Cheers.) All this would be fair enough, but it was but one way of disposing of the money in a grateful manner to the taxpayers of the country. (Cheers.) If a new Parliament were formed, and the Government of the day proved to be weaker than when Parliament was lately dissolved, probably some such scheme to catch the votes of the unwary might be suggested—then probably, too, someone on the Opposition benches might call the attention of the Premier to the zeal that he had formerly shown for the working classes, and to the portion of the Colonial Treasurer's speech which set forth how Mr. Lloyd proposed to deal with this £260,000. (Cheers.) But even if this were done, there would be a nice little surplus of £500,000. (Hear, hear.) With this Mr. Lloyd proposed to create a Sinking Fund. This was a proposal that he did not think would go down in the Assembly. Rather than do this, they wanted in this country to borrow more money, with which they could extend the railways of the colony so as to form a network of lines throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. (Cheers.) The results which would accrue from extended ramifications of their railways would in the end enable them to pay the debt which would be incurred in their construction. (Hear, hear.) Or the surplus shown by the Colonial Treasurer would enable them to pay the interest on £10,000,000, which would put them in a position to carry out many public works that were required throughout the colony. (Hear, hear.) He should propose to take off the Treasurer's Budget the £100,000 that he had put down as expecting to receive from the operation of the Stamp Act. The chairman could tell them that the Stamp Duties Act expired at the end of the present month. If the electors intended to allow that blister to be put upon their backs, and if the electors of West Sydney would say that they had got so accustomed to that blister that was put on when the revenue was so much less than the expenditure that they could bear it willingly, let them vote to retain it. When the Stamp Duties Act was imposed they were not so circumstanced as they were now, they had to choose between two things, an un-English repudiation of liabilities, or an increased taxation. When the bill was brought forward by Mr. Smart petitions were sent into the House against its being passed from various parts of the country. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Dibbs) was at a public meeting which was held to consider the form of taxation suggested. They were informed that the Stamp Duties Act would only be put on as a temporary measure, and now they were told by the Treasurer's budget that a portion of the ways and means was to get £100,000 by the re-imposition of a new Stamp Act when the Parliament met. (Cheers.) If they returned him to the Parliament, as long as he had a vote he should try to prevent the re-introduction of an Act that was unfair in every shape—that taxed the middle-men of the country, and left untouched those of large means and wealth. (Cheers.) He did not know whether he ought to go clean over the statement of the Colonial Treasurer; but the manner in which the public finances were to be dealt with was a serious matter, for it touched the breeches-pocket—(laughter); and than this there was no more sensitive point when dealing with an Englishman. (Cheers.) The present Government repealed the ad valorem duties, and they claimed an immense deal of credit for doing so. (Hear, hear.) But it ought not to be forgotten that, like the Stamp Duties Act, they were only put on as a temporary measure, and were to be repealed as soon as there should be a surplus. (Cheers.) There were items on their tariff—their boasted freetrade tariff—there were items where the duties exceeded 40 per cent. on the first cost of the article. (Hear, hear.) There was 6d. duty per gallon on kerosene oil. This was over 40 per cent. on the first cost of the article. (Hear, hear.) Where was the necessity for these duties in a freetrade country like this; and why did not the Government, to whom the abolition of the ad valorem duties was such a crown of glory, come forward and say—There is no necessity for this; and why should we aid in bolstering up industries of which a few only received the benefit? (Cheers.) When he (Mr. Dibbs) saw that colonially produced oil was sold in a neighbouring colony at sixpence less per gallon than we were paying in Sydney, he was inclined to ask why was this? (Hear, hear.) It was a most unfair thing to support sickly industries in the possession of wealthy men by imposing customs duties 25 per cent. on the first cost of the imported article. (Hear, hear.) This was the plan to crush out small industries. (Hear, hear.) The Government was allowing industries in the possession of men of large means to be taxed to the extent of 40 per cent., so as to keep them going. (Cheers.) If they were to have free trade, let them have it in some other form than in such "blisters" as these. (Hear, hear.) If they had a surplus of £700,000, as they had been told by the Treasurer, let them have the benefit of it in the reduction of the burdens that they had borne in the shape of taxation. (Cheers.) He did not know whether he ought to waste any more of their time. (A voice: "What about Hall?" Cries of "Hear, hear.") What, Hall the bushranger? (Cries of "No, no.") He had almost forgotten their friend Haydon Hezekiah Hall. (Hear, hear, and a voice: "He hasn't forgotten you.") Evidently the name of "Hall" was coupled in his mind with the name of the colleague of that distinguished person, Mr. Gardiner. (Cheers.) He did not know that it arose from anything in the name, but the name of Hall the bushranger and the name of Haydon Hezekiah Hall had evidently presented themselves to his mind as synonymous terms. (Cheers.) It was rather a singular thing that Hall's mate, Gardiner, had given so much trouble, and that he should be here to address them, and to say something about another Hall—a namesake of Gardiner's late colleague—who had given equal cause of trouble to the Government. (Cheers.) It appeared to him that Haydon Hezekiah Hall's name would cause a good deal more trouble to the Government before they were done with it. (Hear, hear.) He was told that it was a Parliamentary custom and practice that when a new Parliament met it should treat the acts of the old Parliament as decently interred, and that no disagreeable questions should be asked. (Hear, hear.) Well, he might adopt this plan if he went into Parliament; but now he had a fair right to speak. (Hear, hear.) He did not impute anything wrong in the strict sense of the word as having taken place between Hall and the members of the Government, for everything that the latter had done might be as pure as Cæsar's wife for all he knew. (Hear, hear.) But there was not a business man in the country who, if put in the same position, would not have made better provisions for the carrying out of a Pacific mail service than the Government had done in their negociations with Mr. Hall. (Cheers.) What was the position of affairs? Mr. Hall had been once, twice, or three times through the Insolvent Court. He was known as a wild rash speculator, without principle or character—(cheers)—and to be of all men the worst that they could possibly have got hold of, Gardiner alone excepted. (Cheers and laughter.) But the Government of the day thought that Mr. Hall was a proper person to set going with a valuable postal service. (Hear, hear.) There was an end of Mr. Hall, who would not be likely to come back again, unless a vacancy should occur in Parliament for a "boat" electorate. (Cheers and laughter.) Strange things they knew would be done, and possibly an action for libel would be at his door—he might possibly have to defend an action for libel instituted by Mr. Hall before a year had elapsed. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Whatever remarks he might make as to that gentleman, he wished it to be understood that in legal phrase he said them—"without prejudice." (Laughter.) But perhaps even that would not keep him very far free from trouble. (Cheers.) Though the more he was squeezed the more he was likely to tell. (Laughter.) But Mr. Hall was not here to speak for himself. His notorious failure to carry out the service every one knew; questions had been asked in the late Parliament concerning it; papers had been published bearing upon it; and he thought it likely that others which had never yet been published might be called for in a new Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He belonged to a company that was carrying on Mr. Hall's contract since he had left it. The country would try to get the bonds which had been forfeited, and being connected with the present contracting company, he did not wish to say anything that might prejudice the colony in seeking to recover the large sum which formed the sureties of Mr. Hall's bondsmen. He would not be tempted in any conceivable shape to say one word that had come to his knowledge, not as a citizen, but as the manager of the contracting company. (Hear, hear.) He would take the thing in a general sense. The Government thought of going into the question of a Pacific mail service, and called for tenders for the carrying out of such a service, and tenders were sent in to the Government from persons in America, in England, and in this colony, who were capable of sending in contracts. [A voice: "Mr. Parkes said that tenders were not sent in by any one in this country."] He had got extracts from tenders which had been sent in by contractors in this colony, and they had been printed, some of them by the Government, and he had had copies of others handed to him within the last forty-eight hours. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Parkes did say in his speech, delivered he believed in the Masonic Hall, a week or two ago, "that the A. S. N. Company had not tendered, and that it was no part of his duty to run after every tenderer." He thought that if Mr. Parkes had reflected for a few moments, he would have been disposed to retract that expression. (Hear, hear.) The Government had the tender of General Burnside, the tenders of one or two firms in England—yet all of these tenders were set aside: all the legitimate tenders were set aside from some cause or other; and they professed to keep them in consideration, while behind the backs of the tenderers they sought to negotiate privately with Mr. Hall, and made him concessions that had never been offered to the others. (Cheers.) That was the position with regard to the mail service of this colony. (Hear, hear.) Did it not show that whatever tenders might be called for in the future, that if the Government broke faith with the tenderers in times past—they could not expect in the future that the tender would not be left in the hands of a man like Mr. Hall, who could, without any fear, play fast and loose with the Government? (Cheers; and a voice: "They will treat the tender like petitions.") The Pacific Mail Service had been a great failure, and he did not think that all the sophistry of Mr. Parkes which he might be able to lay before a new Parliament would prevent it from challenging as Parliament had done—that things had been carried on straightforwardly; and though he did not think—he wished to be clearly understood on this point—that there had been that gross corruption as alleged by the members of the late Legislature, yet he thought that the systematic bungling at the hands of the Government should bring about a systematic and prompt punishment on its founders. (Cheers.) He was prepared to say that tenders were called for and sent in by this colony; and it was a matter of great complaint at the hands of persons who had tendered that the information they supplied was turned against them, and that concessions were made to Mr. Hall for nothing—for instance the use of the dock that cost the colony so much money, the free use of tools, and other concessions to the value of £30,000 per year, placed at Hall's disposal, in a manner that had never been offered to any other tenderer. (Hear, hear.) He left the electors to draw their own inference. What made him, as a native-born Australian, more savage than anything else, was this—when Hall left this colony, not as Mr. Parkes said a contractor, but as he boldly stated, with a contract in his pocket—when he, being a man of no standing, position, or credit, went home to float that contract in the London money market, he was accompanied by the Vice-President of the Executive Council of this colony, and in that proceeding the fair fame of New South Wales was damned to an extent which it would take a great deal more than Mr. Hall ever could do to restore. (Cheers.) With regard to railways, he thought they ought to be extended from one end of the country to the other. By every extension of railway into the interior Sydney was benefited, and this electorate in particular. Owing to the creditable manner in which Victoria had pushed her railways to the border of our colony, she had obtained the wool and other trade of our south-western country. It would be a standing disgrace to us if, with a convenient money market and a splendid harbour, with every facility for trade, we did not counter-march Victoria, and secure the trade of that country for Sydney. He looked upon railways as the great arteries of our prosperity, and Sydney was, for all purposes of government and of commerce, the heart of the country, from which these arteries of communication spread out. The next Parliament would have plenty of work cut out for it, and whether he were elected or not, he hoped the next House would consist of a body of men who would be a credit to the country and an improvement on the last Assembly. (Cheers.) Ever since he had been able to read he had taken a great interest in the politics of the country—but this was his first appearance as a politician; and whether or not it was to be anything more than a first appearance was for the electors to say. The whole of his past life was open to them, and his commercial character was known to almost every man present. (Enthusiastic cheering). He could honestly say that it had been his effort in life to deserve the respect of his fellow men; and he hoped when age came over him his children would never be subject to the humiliation of seeing the finger of scorn pointed to the reputation of their father. (Hear, hear.) If it should be their will that he should go to the Legislature it would be his ambition to serve his country to the best of his ability, and he hoped that no act of his would ever call a blush to his face, or tarnish his good name. (Cheers.)

In reply to questions, Mr. Dibbs said that he was in favour of the eight-hour movement. Any man who desired to serve his employer in a climate like this could give a full measure of service in eight hours. (Cheers)

In reply to another question, Mr. Dibbs said that he had never advocated the introduction of Chinese or coolie labour, and had never had a coolie in his employ. The reports which had been put into circulation were simply fabrications meant to damage his election. (Cries: "They have mistaken you for Stuart!" &c. He was quite prepared to hear all sorts of calumnies, but he was not ashamed to meet any man living. (Cheers.) He did not expect that the Ministry would canvass for him, as they did at the election the other day. (Laughter.) In regard to reports prejudicial to him, the straightforward course was to ask him questions; and he should only feel obliged to any man who gave him an opportunity of refuting misrepresentation.

Mr. WILLIAM HEZLET moved,—"That Mr. G. R. Dibbs is a fit and proper person to represent West Sydney in Parliament." (Cheers.) He spoke of Mr. Dibbs's manly and straightforward character. We did not want stump orators, but men who had financial ability—men who would be able to analyse the financial representations and propositions of the Government.

Mr. JOHN ROSEBY, in seconding the motion, said that he considered Mr. Dibbs was pre-eminently qualified to represent the constituency.

The resolution was carried with enthusiastic cheering.

Cheers for the chairman, the candidate, and the Queen closed the proceedings.

HON. J. S. FARNELL FOR ST. LEONARDS.

A MEETING of the electors of St. Leonards resident at Manly Beach was held, on Saturday evening last, at Holder's, Pier Hotel. Between forty and fifty persons were present. On the motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. B. Skinner, Mr. John Fox was called to the chair. Mr. Smithers moved,—"That this meeting is of opinion that James Squire Farnell is a fit and proper person to represent St. Leonards in the ensuing Parliament." The motion was seconded by Mr. Peters and supported by Mr. G. W. Barker, and was carried unanimously. Mr. Jackson moved,—"That the following gentlemen form a committee to secure the return of Mr. Farnell for the electorate of St. Leonards, viz., Captain Heselton, Messrs. Smithers, Rolfe, Peters, Fox, Jackson, G. W. Barker, Cook, Evans, M'Cracken, Lambourne, Goold, Cowell, A. Russell, Beaton, Willingale, B. Skinner, C. Skinner, Dauncey, Bagnall, G. Sly, James Wilson, D. Whaley, Mercer, W. Kay, James Birrell, Pomfrey, J. Thorne, W. Murray, John Wilson, J. Woods, Painter, Salford, P. Jenkins, Taylor, F. Ponton, E. Ponton, and J. T. Smith, with power to add to their number." Mr. A. Russell seconded the motion, which was put, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman was put, and carried, on the motion of Mr. W. H. Rolfe, seconded by Mr. Cook, and the meeting separated.

FUNERAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The reforming besoms of the present day are effecting such a thorough cleansing and purifying of our national, political, and social errors, vices, and ideas on things in general, that it is a fruitful source of conjecture what will be left unfinished or unreformed for the succeeding generations to devote their energies to.

It may be that, with minds free from such anxieties as whether a nation should be educated or not, and if so on what basis—whether Mr. Parkes should be believed before Mr. Forster, or vice versa—when the labour question is put to rest by allowing every one to please themselves, and dummies sleep once more the sleep of the innocent—our children yet unborn may, thanks to our present care and trouble for many things, find full time and opportunity to devote their intellects exclusively to science, and that our boasted advance may fade into insignificance before the gigantic strides we are preparing the ground for them to make.

The latest question submitted for our consideration is that of funeral reform, and the names of the leaders of the movement are such as to at once command our best attention and respect. It requires considerable moral courage combined with a thorough personal sincerity and conviction to support a reformer under the hindrances and ridicule usually assailing new suggestions or ideas, and premonitory signs in the shape of ironical questions and suggestions are already at hand on this question.

That great extravagance does exist, and that much unnecessary public display connected with the burial of our dead does take place, is patent to the knowledge and experience of each individual, and even as death itself comes to all classes alike, so even does this charge of extravagance equally attach, and our disapproval must extend to high and low, rich and poor. Any reform therefore in this direction commends itself at once to the intelligence and good sense of the community, and the proposed regulations of the associations relating thereto will doubtless meet with prompt and willing acceptance.

This is, however, but an unimportant point in their programme, and it is on the question as to the recognized and conventional tokens of grief and mourning that they will have to do battle with existing fashion and custom; and, although the movement is conducted at present entirely by gentlemen, it is on this point more particularly that ladies have to be consulted. There are many acts of grace or taste adopted instinctively by women, prompted solely by their innate sense of propriety and fitness, possessed by them in so much a greater degree than by men, but for which they could not possibly give a satisfactory logical explanation; and this question of mourning and its extent is one of these.

The silent comfort a woman may derive from her weeds or mourning habiliments is scarcely, perhaps, comprehensible to the majority of the sterner sex, who, less given to outward tokens of grief, find themselves able to subdue and rapidly to dismiss all outward expression of their private grief and trouble, and are even forced so to do from the necessity of resuming their everyday contact with the world; but not so with a woman left alone in the silent house of mourning, with the first feelings of her helplessness and bereavement still possessing her. She finds a relief and consolation by the silent utterance of her grief and loss, indicated by the sombre symbols of mourning she then puts on; and who would, even if he *could*, desire to deprive her of this?

Granted that the regulations of the association are all permissive in their character, still the decided indication of a certain limit of mourning will certainly raise a feeling of rebellion, or rather rejection, with many—especially with the ladies; and however the committee may disclaim any desire to dictate, and clearly prove that "may be" and not "shall be" is the chief word in the clause 6 of their advertised rules, it is a pity for the success of an excellent object that they have not stuck to generalities, and been content with the simple affirmation of a principle without losing themselves in unimportant details.

The whole question of mourning is one of fashion, and the simplest means to procure the adoption of any particular dress is to wear it. If approved of it will be followed; if not, all the regulations in the world will prove of no effect.

The object of the association must any way commend it to our wishes of success, as being a vigorous effort to check the present extravagant fashions; but let the promoters come forward as practical as well as theoretical enunciators of their opinions and crotchets.

W. H. R.

SHIPPING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1874.

ALTHOUGH Mr. PARKES obtained a dissolution upon a point of constitutional principle and Parliamentary privilege, it has been the policy of the Ministry to thrust this matter into the background, and to make the elections turn generally upon the merits of the Administration, and particularly upon the education question. As to the education question, a double part has been played. On the one side the PREMIER has appealed, and successfully, to the wielders of ecclesiastical influence throughout the country, by studiously abstaining from any intimation of intention to propose an amendment of the Public Schools Act—of that Act which is now regarded by the Denominational party as the great charter of their privileges. On the other side, as the state of electoral feeling has begun more and more to disclose itself, other members of the Ministry have allowed it to become known that they favour changes not only in the administration of the Act, but in the Act itself. We have recently had Ministerial declarations of opinion to the effect that the Act must be amended; declarations separated hardly by a hair's breadth of distinction from express promises that the Act shall be amended at the instance of the Ministry. To what is the adoption of this twofold policy due? Mr. PARKES's object we know, and its fruits we have seen in the election for East Sydney; but what is the meaning of the recent concessions to the advocates of educational reform, if it be not an admission that the agitation conducted by the League has had its influence in the country? What does it betray, if not a sense on the part of the Ministry that, unless the Ministry is prepared to yield to the new demands for reform, and to take some considerable strides in the direction pointed out by the reform party, the management of the question will be taken out of its hands, and new men will reap the honour of carrying into effect the wishes of the people?

Is this the secret of a certain soreness of feeling indicated by some members of the Ministry in their attempt to disparage the right of "new men" to interfere in this matter? On several occasions that line of remark has been taken. The intrusion of those new men into the field of educational legislation, and above all, their intrusion in the capacity of reformers—whilst the author of the Public Schools Act still lives and moves in the political world—is, in effect, resented as a trespass. Mr. GREENWOOD is a miserable poacher upon Mr. PARKES' domain, and the electors ought to expel him and his aiders and abettors with ignominy. That is substantially the doctrine that has lately been propounded; and it is worthy of being classed with the principle laid down by the PREMIER, that no member ought to give a general support to a Ministry unless he is prepared to support it in what he believes to be wrong-doing. Away with the new men; but accept with humble submission from the old and true prophet the newest and the most nauseous dogmas of political expediency or political morality.

The difficulty in this case is that it is very hard indeed to break loose from old ideas and old habits. We are so fond here of constitutional precedent,—so strongly inclined to follow the practices of our forefathers. We have become under the powerful teaching of custom so saturated with the belief that the appearance of new men upon the scene in every department of human inquiry and action is to be tolerated — nay welcomed — that there is a dash of cruelty in the demand that we should purge ourselves of all this error at a moment's notice. We are prepared to do a great deal for the sake of a strong and capable Ministry; but really in this case, as in the case of withdrawing support under the influence of an ill-regulated conscience, human nature has its infirmities, and too much should not be required from it. Expectations formed without due regard to existing conditions are likely, we fear, to lead to disappointment.

In plain terms, the intervention of new men from day to day in every sphere of thought and action, is one of the very conditions of progress. We cannot open the doors for a given period, and then for a given period write up "no admittance." Granting, for argument's sake, that in 1866 we had the man of the hour, does it follow that he, and he only, must be the man of the hour eight years afterwards, or ten, or twenty, if he should then be capable of public action? The lapse of years changes not only the material structure of men's bodies, but the tone and temper of their mind and disposition. It is "the thoughts of men" in the aggregate, not the thoughts of each individual, that "are widening with the circuits of the suns." The expansive and progressive influence of new men is necessary, not merely to insure a continuous advance, but to prevent retrogression. Thus Mr. PARKES, who had receded from the position he took up in 1866, is being forced up towards it again, and probably will be forced up to it—perhaps beyond it—by a pressure brought to bear chiefly by the action of the new men, whom we are told to esteem so lightly. It is clear that of late years the PREMIER had been forming a higher judgment of the compromises and concessions introduced by his former Denominational opponents into the Public Schools Act than of his own original handiwork; and it is only now, under the influence of a strong agitation that he shows symptoms of a desire in some way to give effect to his half-surrendered principles. He ought not now to disparage the new men who are helping him to recover lost ground, and the position he endeavoured to take upon this question when in relation to it he was himself a new man.

For it is not to be forgotten that the "tried and trusted public servants" of to-day were but new men a few years ago. Mr. ROBERTSON was a new man when he tried his hand upon the land law. Mr. PARKES himself was a new man in the presence of many who had worked long and hard in the cause of public education, when, entering upon their labours at a particularly favourable juncture, he succeeded in passing the Public Schools Act. Here are Mr. PARKES and Mr. FARNELL presuming to amend the land law—the law that has been not eight years, but thirteen in operation, and has defied all attempts to change it. What are they but new men in the presence of Mr. ROBERTSON?

Our whole system of government is based upon the theory that from time to time, as they may come forward, new men shall be allowed to exercise the utmost influence they can command by their knowledge and powers of argument upon the course of legislation. What is Parliamentary government, theoretically, but government in accordance with the opinions and desires of the people? And how are the desires and opinions of the people to be fully and intelligently expressed, if anybody who thinks he has anything to say, and is really able to say it, and is able by saying it to modify the opinions and influence the desires of large sections of the people, is to be debarred from saying it, or to be discredited before the people because he is a new man? Are sound arguments and correct principles to have the less weight because they are enunciated by men who have not won the mint stamp of official approval? No man has a monopoly in the treatment of any question of public interest because at one period of his life he has handled it for the time successfully. Our system of government, in theory at least, keeps all questions open to all comers; and when men who were leaders in the past fail to keep pace with the progress of the times, they cannot be allowed, in consideration of the past, to block up the road; they must leave room for those to pass them who can pass them.

At this very moment, Ministers themselves are holding out tempting prospects to the youth of the country. A plan is before us for establishing Grammar schools in the principal towns, and for connecting those Grammar schools with the Primary schools below, and the University above, so that the children of the poorest may win their way from the first step to the last, by the sheer force of ability and merit. But what then? Is this to be the introduction to a career open to talent? Scarcely so if the influence legitimately due to force of intellect is to be denied or grudged to new men, and those who have specially trained and devoted themselves to the consideration of questions of national importance are to keep silence or speak only with bated breath because those questions have been in some sense settled by other men who still have power in the country. We were told the other day that it would be productive of great advantage to increase the number of members in the Assembly, because it would not only lessen the influence of cliques and cabals, but because it would by the sympathy of numbers give new life and force to the utterances of the eloquent speaker. There may be something in this if it be desirable to make the Assembly bear a closer resemblance to a crowd around a hustings, and to make it more amenable to the influence of the kind of harangues that are generally most successful in such places. But if by increasing the number of members of the Assembly we are to elevate its character, we must hail the appearance in public life of new men—of new men of a class able to place old questions in a new light, and not to be deterred from doing so by the fear of disturbing anybody's supposed monopoly.

PROTECTION in America is producing its appropriate fruits on a large scale. Considering to how great an extent the prosperity of that country depends upon the cultivation of the soil, the people could not well have adopted a more unwise fiscal system than one which discourages the spread of agriculture. That this is unmistakably one of the effects of the protective tariff in America is shown with much force by Mr. A. B. MASON, in an article in the September number of the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. MASON writes from Chicago, and may therefore be supposed to be in a good position to know something about the condition and prospects of grain-growing in the States.

Advocates of protection contend that it is not well that a country should depend entirely upon agriculture and the supplying of raw materials to other countries. There must, they say, be variety. No doubt, seeing that the capacities of men vary greatly, it is desirable in every country that there should be variety of occupation for the people. There is safety in such diversity. It is not wise for a community, any more than an individual, to put all its eggs in one basket. Unfortunately, however, for the friends of protection in America, it turns out that their favourite system, while it prevents the extension of agriculture, cannot even save the protected industries from collapse. The immediate effect of high protective duties may be to furnish employment for a time to considerable numbers of men in certain departments of industry. It must be conceded that this has been their effect in America. But the advantage to the labourers of the unnatural demand thus created is apparent rather than real, while the net result to the country is a minus quantity. That this is really the outcome of protection in the United States is being demonstrated in such a manner that Americans will hardly be able to reject much longer those elementary principles of political truth which they have so long and so stoutly denied. If half what Mr. MASON says of the condition of the working men in America is correct, even they will be constrained to abandon protection before any great length of time. That they should have doggedly supported a system which they believed gave them, and which in fact did give them, employment is natural enough. The arguments of English political economists against protection could not be expected to have much weight with working men in a distant country who were receiving large wages, which they believed to be the direct result of the system attacked. When, however, these men perceive not only that their wages, high as they may be in amount, are of very low purchasing power, but that the industries set up by protection have one after another to be abandoned, they will be likely to look at the whole question from another standpoint. If they cannot understand Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, they will learn an invaluable lesson from their empty pockets.

Mr. MASON, while he affirms that the general effect of protection in America is calamitous—and he credits it with the depression now existing in the country—says that it bears with especial severity on the agriculturists. As he puts it, "it taxes them on everything and gives them nothing." At the same time the Government and some at least of the States have sought to afford great encouragement to the farmers. Mr. MASON quotes the *Nation* as representing that the policy of the Government in offering the public lands at low rates to settlers so as to attract the "pauper labourers of Europe," and the action of various States in subsidising and otherwise encouraging the construction of railroads into the West, amounted to the offer of a heavy bonus on agricultural production. But what was given with one hand was taken away with the other. The high tariff, passed for the benefit of the manufacturers of the Eastern States, injures the Western farmer, by raising the cost of railroad freights. The Government still continues to offer public lands at a low price to actual settlers, but the attraction which this policy formerly proved to emigrants from Europe has ceased, or is ceasing, as the lands now offered cannot be cultivated at a profit.

The extension of railroads west has, no doubt, been an immense encouragement to the spread of agriculture. Indeed, but for the railroad, profitable farming in the far west would have been impracticable. But the development of the American railroad system westward, Mr. MASON says, has been abnormal, and he shows that the incubus of protection has now brought it to a standstill. Such was the vigour with which railway construction was carried on that "rolling-mills and car-shops were started right and left, in order to meet the unnatural demand for railway material." But the inevitable change has come. Economic laws being impressible, "the sickly industries, fostered by the unhealthy demand, have shrivelled into their natural nothingness. On May 1, 680 iron furnaces were out of blast in Pennsylvania alone." Railway construction might of course have proceeded much further, and a great extent of country have been opened up, but it was found that the profits were swallowed up in the cost of transport, and the high rate of freight charged is, of course, greatly owing to the high tariff. The Americans are finding that the extension of their land carriage system is being impeded by the same vicious policy that has been so effective in destroying their ocean traffic. The struggle of the farmers against the railroads, of which we have heard a good deal of late, is a practical protest against protection. Mr. MASON points out with what would seem to be needless elaboration of statement how much the success of the Western farmer depends on the cost of railway transport, and shows that until railroads can be constructed at a cheaper rate the further extension of agriculture westward is impracticable.

By the protective system in America the Western farmers were sacrificed to the supposed interest of the Eastern States. It is, therefore, an important question how far this selfish policy has secured the ends of those who forced it on the country. According to Mr MASON, it is simply turning out the grand delusion which English thinkers have all along predicted. While ruining the Western farmer, it is not enriching the New England operative. Strikes and lock-outs are very frequent, and capital is becoming shy. The labour market is overstocked, and the high tariff, which, when the country was "living under a full pressure of speculation, swelled some branches of manufacture into unhealthy size, has now brought about a general prostration. The reaction has come. The trades which must use imported raw materials are being crushed." Toolmakers, it appears, are suffering severely. Being obliged to get steel from England or Sweden, the heavy duties on that article "have gradually narrowed their market to America." Much more to the same effect might be given, for, though Mr. MASON is principally endeavouring to show that there is not at present in America any demand for European labourers, he furnishes a very effective exposure of the folly of protection. His article may be commended to the serious attention of his countrymen, and to that of some neighbours of ours.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List.—Per Judgment: Ex parte Thackeray in re Bishop of Newcastle, Liddell v. Harpur. Equity Appeals: In re M. A. L. Richardson, and Act 18 Victoria, No. 1, Memorandum of Appeal: Dibbs Brown, petitioner's petition. New Trial Motion: Hicks v. Kennedy. Master's Office, at 11 a.m.: Muston v. Greville, adjourned examination.

DISTRICT COURT.—Monday, 14th December.—Jury Causes: Harkness v. Henley, Pringle v. Layt, Pringle v. Earle, Brown v. Kermond, Green v. Paton, Everson v. Kerch.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—A Court of Quarter Sessions will be held at Darlinghurst, this day, at which Mr. District Court Judge Dowling will preside. The following is a list of the cases for trial:—Otto Hausmann, obtaining money by false pretences; Thomas Kelly, obtaining money by false pretences; James Bell, assault and inflicting grievous bodily harm; George Davidson and Henry Maynard, obtaining money by false pretences; Arthur Lakin, assaulting a constable; Thomas O'Connor, indecent assault on a female child under 12; James Dowling, stealing from the person; Henry Nagle, larceny; Emma Smith, stealing from the person; John Nobbs, indecent assault; Ann Jane German and Mary Ann Maher, larceny and receiving; Margaret George, larceny; William Macfarlane, obtaining goods by false pretences; Joseph Messenger, attempt to commit arson; Henry Hensby, larceny; Henry Hensby and William Stephen Gardiner, larceny; George Nichols, larceny; Benjamin Carr and Matilda Carr, keeping a bawdy-house; Hugh St. Clare and Thomas Farrell, stealing from the person; Thomas Willis and William Bond, larceny; John Charles Street, feloniously wounding; John Halford Maddocks, inflicting grievous bodily harm; James Smith, larceny; John James Armstrong, larceny; William Kidd, unlawfully wounding; Mary Ann Smith and Sarah Grey, stealing from the person; John Smith, larceny; Sim Sing, inflicting grievous bodily harm; Robert Morrison and Margaret Morrison, stealing from the person; Ann Scott, receiving stolen property.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for election as representatives for West Sydney takes place this day, at noon, at the hustings, Wynyard-square. The candidates already in the field are Mr. John Robertson, Mr. Joseph Wearne, Mr. H. C. Dangar, Mr. G. R. Dibbs, Mr. George Thornton, Mr. J. G. O'Connor, Mr. Angus Cameron, Mr. Walter H. Cooper, Mr. J. G. Raphael.

A NUISANCE THAT OUGHT TO BE DONE AWAY WITH.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that, at the corner of Bourke and Oxford streets, very close to the Darlinghurst lockup, there nightly assembles a crowd of youths, who do nothing but insult the passers-by, at the same time using frightful language. He would like to know if these persons consider it a right of theirs to stand there. He thinks they do, as they have held that corner for some considerable time. He directs the attention of the police so that they might put a stop to this sort of thing, especially as there is a large number of females always passing that corner, and who occasionally have to cross the road so that they may not be insulted by these larrikins.

CRICKET.—A match has been arranged to take place on Thursday next, on the Albert Ground, between the commission agents and A. S. N. Company's cricket clubs.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—The majority of the cricketers who are to represent New South Wales in the approaching Intercolonial Match left for Melbourne on Saturday evening by the City of Adelaide.

NEW CALEDONIA.—We are in receipt of papers from New Caledonia ...

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF N.S.W.

THE LATE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—The *Government Gazette* of Friday last contains the following notice, that a reward of £50 will be given by Government for such information as will lead to the apprehension or conviction of the guilty person or persons who committed the murder on the infant who was found in Darling Harbour, near the watermen's stairs, close to the north side of Pyrmont Bridge, on the morning of the 29th November. The following is a description of the bundle which was found:—The body was wrapped in two calico bandages, one about a yard long and the other about half a yard, both doubly sewn and pinned with small pins. A linen baby shirt with lace round the sleeve covered the body, also a white flannel petticoat, with common white braid binding; a long calico gown, with embroidery round the neck and waist in front; a large white cambric handkerchief trimmed with narrow lace; a piece of brown cotton rag or lining, tied at the four corners, covered the dressed body. Over all was a piece of unbleached calico about a yard and a half long by about a yard wide, pinned with a safety pin. A piece of clothes-line was tied around the bundle, which contained two stones, weighing about eight pounds. All the clothes were hand-sewn.

TIN ORE.—The following is a return of ore received from the tin mines of New England by the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company at Sydney for the fortnight ending Saturday, 5th December, 1874:—Rothschild, 324 bags; Hall, Brothers, 180 bags; Moore and Co. over Vegetable Creek, 197 bags; Nonpareil T. M. Co., 250 bags; Little Britain, 100 bags; BH, 29 bags; Vegetable Creek, 70 bags; D, 27 bags; RT&Co., 55 bags; Vegetable Creek Tin Mining Co., 130 bags: total, 1362 bags. The following is a return of ore received from the tin mines of New England by the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company at Sydney for the week ending Saturday, December 12:—Rothschild T. M. Co., 86 bags; RT&Co., 54 bags; Vegetable Creek T. M. Co., 200 bags; BH, 233 bags; C&G over W, 43 bags; Weaver W, 7 bags: total, 623 bags.

MISS MAY HOWARD'S JEWELS.—The *Auckland Southern Cross* of the 4th instant says:—"We regret to state that Miss May Howard, who arrived yesterday in the Hero, has sustained an almost irreparable loss by the robbery of her valuable jewellery. The gems, which were placed in a small leather bag, and enclosed in a larger one, were in Miss Howard's possession when she left Sydney last Tuesday week. She gave them to her maid, and they were supposed to be in safety until the following Sunday, when, on looking into the bag, Miss Howard at once missed them, and all search proved unavailing. On arriving at Auckland, Miss Howard at once communicated with the police, and the matter was placed in the hands of detective Jeffrey, but all the efforts of that officer have, as yet, proved unavailing to trace out the author of the theft. [We are informed that the jewels were left by Miss May Howard at the Oxford Hotel, and have been placed with Mr. Hollingdale, of King-street, for safe custody.]

A BARON IN COURT.—The young man who describes himself as Bernard Von Sanden, a German baron, appeared on remand on Wednesday last before the City Bench (the mayor, Mr. Sturt, P.M., and Messrs. Fairchild, Wilson, Prince, O'Grady, and O'Brien, J.P.s) charged with obtaining money and goods from Eliza Cleland, clothes dealer, of Stephen-street, by means of a valueless cheque. The *Argus* gives the following report of the evidence:—Eliza Cleland deposed: I am a general dealer in Stephen-street, and sell as well as hire out suits of clothes; I have known Sanden about two months; the first transaction we had he hired from me a fancy dress—a fancy's suit, for the fancy dress ball; he ran up debts to the amount of £10 18s.; he said he was a nobleman; on the 26th October he gave me a cheque for £3 on the Bank of Australasia, signed by himself, for the hire of a dress suit he had on that evening; on the 16th November, he gave me a cheque on the same bank for £7 in payment of an existing debt, and I lent him £3 cash upon it; both cheques, on presentation at the bank, were returned marked "no account"; on the 28th November he gave me a cheque for £150 signed "Oscar Dubois," and asked me if he could trust me, and also read some love-letters, and told me to whom he was engaged to be married; he brought a witness to prove the genuineness of some draughts on his father, which he produced, and said it would be all right on Monday; I gave him a suit of black clothes value £10, and £1 for pocket-money to enable him to go to the opera that night; on Monday morning he called and told me not to present the cheque before Tuesday, by which time he said the money would be all right, but he wanted to see the person who had signed the cheque; I presented the cheque, which was not paid. Cross-examined by Mr. Fisher: I have known Sanden about two months; he has had many suits from me; he sold me two pairs of trousers, for which I paid him cash 5s. each; I never got a regimental suit from him, but had great trouble to get back from him one I lent him; I did not get the military suit from him originally; it was mine, and I lent it to him; he told me he had not money in the bank, and that if he received money in the interval he would pay me; he brought a gentleman whom he called "the count" to assure me that he would have money in a week. On Saturday, the 28th November, he hired a dress suit, for which he was to pay £2; he said the money was in the bank then; I lent him £1 and the dress suit, to go to the opera with his "intended;" I did not take particular notice of the cheque for £150, which he gave me as security; I had to send four times to his lodgings before I could get the dress suit back. I have never received any money from him; he only paid me with these valueless cheques. Mr. Sturt, P.M., said that there was no need to hear any more. It was quite clear that Mrs. Cleland had given Sanden credit, and advanced him money and property on the strength of his representations, and the instruments he presented, accepting the latter on his statements that there would be money to meet them subsequently, though there was none then in the bank. One of these cheques had no legible date at all. The case resolved itself simply into a matter of debtor and creditor account between him and Mrs. Cleland. The prisoner was discharged, but the Bench cautioned him that he would be running himself within the Vagrant Act if he did not mind what he was about. Mr. Fisher said the baron had been more a victim than anything else. The baron and his friend, the count, then left the Court.

THE ARREST OF O'FERRALL, THE VICTORIAN ABSCONDER.—The *Argus* of Thursday last states that the gratifying announcement was made on Wednesday evening in the Legislative Assembly, by Mr. Kerford, that O'Ferrall, the Lands Department defaulter, had been arrested at Singapore. For more than twelve months O'Ferrall has succeeded in eluding the pursuit of justice; but the event has proved, in this instance, that the arm of the law, though slow, is sure and far-reaching. In the first instance O'Ferrall, favoured by the remissness of his superiors in the Lands Office, was enabled to make his escape from the colony, and for some time the efforts of the police to discover his whereabouts resulted in failure. He was eventually traced to New Caledonia, and it will be remembered that detective Mackay was dispatched there with the necessary powers to secure him. He was not able to accomplish this object, as O'Ferrall, partly through information sent to him from his friends here, and partly, it is alleged, through the connivance of some of the lower French police authorities in New Caledonia, was kept acquainted with all the proceedings taken against him. After several vain attempts to capture him, the police authorities here determined to lull him into a sense of false security, and with that view they apparently withdrew from the pursuit, and detective Mackay was recalled. His friends here were thus induced to believe that the pursuit was abandoned, and that O'Ferrall could without difficulty leave the island. A French detective was engaged in New Caledonia, and was empowered to arrest O'Ferrall if the opportunity offered. The sources of information to O'Ferrall were closed by the changes made by Admiral Ribourt after the escape of Rochefort. A strict watch was kept on vessels leaving, especially on those bound for Honolulu and San Francisco. Finding these avenues of escape stopped, O'Ferrall appears to have considered the boldest plan the most feasible, and as far as can be ascertained he left New Caledonia in a small vessel trading to Queensland, and from thence left by the Torres Straits mail steamer. The Victorian Government received information almost instantaneously that O'Ferrall had left New Caledonia for Queensland, and that he had been seen in the latter colony, and had departed by the steamer. The news came too late to allow of his arrest in Queensland, but the telegraph was at once set to work. His Excellency communicated with Sir Andrew Clarke, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Singapore being the first port at which the steamer would call, and requested his assistance in arresting the offender. All necessary information was forwarded. Yesterday a telegram was received from His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke, stating that O'Ferrall had been arrested, had been brought before the Police Court, and remanded, pending the arrival of the warrant. In anticipation of this news, detective O'Callaghan had been sent to Brisbane with a warrant, and, in accordance with instructions he left by the steamship Legislator on Tuesday night to proceed to Singapore for the purpose of bringing back O'Ferrall. He will return with his prisoner by the next mail steamer.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN VICTORIA.—Mr. Higinbotham in the Assembly on Tuesday evening brought forward his resolutions relative to the increase of teachers' salaries. He maintained (says the *Argus*) that the Legislature in enacting the Education Act designed that the status of teachers should be raised, and that they should not suffer in a pecuniary point of view. He proceeded to show, however, that the effect of the new system, as administered by the Education department, had been that the majority of teachers had undergone a reduction of salary, and that the average salary of teachers was now actually beneath that received by the lowest class of officers in the Civil Service. In view of the importance of their duties, he contended that the teachers were entitled to receive more just and liberal treatment. The debate was adjourned.

BETTING SHOPS.—We learn from our Melbourne files that Lawrence Zucker and Morris Jacobs were fined £10 each for unlawfully using each a shop for the purpose of betting with the persons resorting thereto.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—Another of these entertaining and very popular concerts was given, last Saturday evening, in the Temperance Hall, when, as usual, the audience was a large one. The performers were Messrs. Fairfax, Arkland, F. Lloyd, and Jones; also, Messrs. Gray, Caldwell, and Misses Clara Lee, Wiseman, and Caldwell, who met with the approbation of the audience. The Hon. J. G. L. Innes, M.L.C. (Attorney-General), occupied the chair; Mr. J. M'Kenzie, J.P., was also on the platform. Mrs. Caldwell acted as accompanist to the singers.

THE ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—In accordance with the arrangements made at the recent meeting of the R. S. Y. S., the yachts belonging to the club assembled in Farm Cove on Saturday, to inaugurate the season of 1874-5. It was feared that the Mistral would have been absent, thanks to the unjustifiable manner in which ships discharging have been delayed during the week. She had been in dock, stripped, waiting new copper, but, at the last minute, it was found that it could not be landed in time, and she had either to remain where she was or go without copper. The latter course was decided upon, and will account for the fact that she did not sail in her true form. At 1 p.m. Commodore Dangar made signal to follow in line, and Mistral led out of the Farm Cove, followed by Magic, Vice-Commodore Fairfax; Peri, Mr. Laidley; Pleiades, Messrs. Wiseman and Eady; Weirang, Mr. King; Iris, Mr. Hordern; and Iene, Mr. Jackson. As there was a fresh wholesail breeze from S.S.W., all except the flag officers' yachts had their topmasts housed. Mistral held her stretch to the centre of Sydney Cove, then jibed and stood on a wind to Kirribilli, where orders were given to form line abreast to starboard of Commodore, and in that position the fleet headed eastward rapidly until just before making Bradley's. Signal being then made to form two divisions, Magic smartly shifted from starboard to port of Commodore, followed by Peri and Weirang, while Pleiades, Iris, and Iene took their positions astern of Mistral. This evolution did not last long ere all were released from restraint by orders to rendezvous in Middle Harbour. The two larger craft at once down tack, and with flared off booms went off before a freshening breeze, Mistral slipping through it very smoothly, Magic, with a decided bone in her teeth, reeling it off at a splendid pace, steadily drew away to the front. The squadron anchored off Clontarf, where, as usual, the members had been invited to partake of the Commodore's hospitality, and soon after the Era, having Ratu Timoci and Ratu Joseph aboard, joined the fleet. A number of invited guests also arrived per steamer Leipoa, and shortly after 2 o'clock about eighty gentlemen sat down to luncheon. Mr. Dangar presided, having on his right Commodore Goodenough, of H.M.S. Pearl. Mr. Alfred Fairfax occupied the vice-chair. A sniff of the briny is an admirable appetiser to most persons, and substantial justice having been done to the caterer, the chairman signified his intention to adhere to his rule of short speeches on such occasions. "The Health of her Majesty the Queen" was proposed in terms of loyal affection, and received with three times three. Mr. Dangar next proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron," expressing his gratification to see that so numerous a company was present. At one time he entertained grave doubts as to whether the old yachting spirit was not dying out, but he believed the Royals had still a shot in the locker. The toast was duly honoured, and responded to by Mr. Fairfax, who concluded by proposing "The Health of Commodore Dangar," a sentiment that was received with rounds of applause. "The Health of Commodore Goodenough," flag-officer of the Australian squadron, was then given by the chairman, and the compliment briefly, but admirably acknowledged. The company then engaged in various outdoor sports until it became advisable to think about getting out of Middle Harbour before dark. One by one were white wings stretched, anchors tripped, and "part company" flown from Mistral's topmast-head. Lee covering-boards were speedily moistened as the fleet caught the southerly puffs from over the North Shore heights. Short boards were essential for safety until Middle Head was opened. This the Eva found out by getting on the shoal inside Grotto Point. Her stay there was short, thanks to the proximity of the Leipoa. All stood out between the Heads, and weathering Bradley's next board, reached their respective moorings without the necessity for side-lights, after one of the most pleasant opening trips the club has ever had.

A NOVEL MATCH.—A contest of a somewhat novel character took place on Monday and Tuesday last, on which days Alfred Hudson and John Cannon, of the Company's side, made bricks against John Stone and William Knott, of the Government side, for a stake of £10 a side. The former pair worked on their own ground and in eight hours turned out 2470 bricks; the second pair working on Mr. Costin's ground, and making 2400—70 less than their opponents of the Company's side, who therefore won the match. Persons who understand such matters say that the speed of manufacture was remarkably rapid, and that the bricks were well moulded, and quite marketable.—*Tamworth News*, December 4.

A CITY IN DANGER.—A correspondent of a Melbourne journal writes:—"The powder magazine is still standing in the Royal Park, and Melbourne still stands as it did on Monday morning, but one feels the narrow escape from destruction to be something short of the miraculous. It will be remembered that about half-past 11 on Tuesday a terrific peal of thunder was heard north of the city, at which time the electric fluid struck a tree in the Royal Park comparatively near the magazine. The tree was torn to pieces."

SUFFOCATED BY THE FUMES OF GUNPOWDER.—The Walhalla correspondent of the *Argus* reports that two lives were lost in the Long Tunnel Mine on Wednesday. John Hagan was taken up dead from the bottom of the winze at the second level, having been, it is supposed, suffocated by the fumes of gunpowder. Henry Basford, in endeavouring to bring up the body, was killed by falling down the winze. He leaves a widow and several children. Several other miners were overcome, and had narrow escapes whilst endeavouring to rescue Basford.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—The *Goulburn Herald* of Saturday says:—With the exception of the extraordinary heat of the weather, Wednesday set in favourably at Goulburn for observing the transit of the planet across the sun's disc. Observations of ingress were critically recorded by Captain Onslow and Professor Liversidge; but owing to the superior power of Captain Hixson's telescope and to the unusual heat of the sun by which all the shaded glasses attached to the instrument were fractured, to the no small danger of the observer's eye, the last named gentleman was not so fortunate as his companions in making ingress observations. With the assistance of Mr. Tornaghi, however, the first internal contact was observed in the photographic camera, which had been attached to the instrument for the purpose, as a last resource after all the shaded glasses were broken. Seventy-four photographs, including three doubles, were secured during the interval between ingress and egress. The position of the sun was more favourable for egress observations, and therefore each gentleman was enabled to make satisfactory notes of this phase of the transit. Captain Onslow and Mr. Tornaghi have returned to Sydney; but Captain Hixson and Professor Liversidge are remaining in Goulburn for the purpose of determining the true position of this town by the transit circle, which has been out of order the last few days, in consequence of the heat of the weather having deranged the delicate cross-wires of this beautiful instrument. The circle is again ready for work, as it was repaired by Mr. Tornaghi previous to his departure. The remaining observers therefore only require a fine starlight night and uninterrupted telegraphic communication with the Sydney Observatory to complete the interesting work for which they came here.

DEATH SUPPOSED TO BE FROM SUNSTROKE.—On Monday morning last (the *Parkes Gazette* reports), a man named William Grietchin, a miner employed at the Dayspring mine, living in a comfortable home near Draper's dam, went to his work as usual. Early in the afternoon, while engaged in working underground, a stone fell from the roof on his thigh, not far from the knee. He complained of the effects, which no one considered serious. He was, however, taken out of the pit, but as he was being taken up, he seemed to grow worse and become quite prostrate. On reaching the surface a considerable quantity of brandy was administered to him as a stimulant. A cart was procured, and he was conveyed to his residence with as much care as possible. In the meantime his wife was informed of the sad accident, and ran to meet him. His wife weeping, he said, "Don't be frightened," immediately afterwards he became insensible, and never spoke more. He lingered on in a comatose state until yesterday forenoon when he expired. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and five small children wholly unprovided for, beyond what small allowance may be coming to his widow from the United Miners' Association, of which he was a member.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A LADY.—On Tuesday afternoon (says the *Argus*) a widow lady, named Mrs. Jane Willis, residing at 188, Hoddle-street, South Yarra, complained to her little girl that she felt tired, and would go to her room and lie down. The child, who was practising some piano exercises at the time, did not pay much attention to the words, and Mrs. Willis's disappearance was not remarked till her son returned home from town some hours after. He inquired for her, and was informed that she had gone to her room. On proceeding thither he found that the door was fastened from the inside, and as no answer was given to his repeated knocks for admittance, he gained ingress by opening the window. He was horrified on entering the room to see his mother lying in a pool of blood on the floor, with a large gash in her throat, and a stained razor by her side. It was found that besides the gash across the throat the arms had been cut, and from the appearance of the wounds it was deemed probable that they had been self-inflicted about an hour and a half before Mrs. Willis was found. Acting on the advice of her medical attendants, Mrs. Willis's friends removed her to the Alfred Hospital yesterday morning, where she now lies in a rather critical state. No cause can be assigned for the act, which Mrs. Willis's friends state can only have been prompted by a sudden attack of insanity.

A SCORPION IN BREAD.—One of the Happy Valley miners, who took his dinner to the claim with him (says the *Gulgong Argus*) came very near blistering his tongue. The dinner consisted of bread and beef rolled in a handkerchief. The parcel was hung up near the shaft. When he was partaking of his meal he cut a small piece of bread, but before eating it he happened to espy a small black spot which, upon further investigation, proved to be a scorpion. Our readers can well imagine the predicament he would have been in had he commenced masticating the bread.

DEATH OF THREE VALUABLE HORSES FROM THE INTENSE HEAT.—On Wednesday morning, about 9 o'clock (says the *Western Post*), Mr. Richard Rouse, of Guntawang, with Mrs. Rouse and family, left Mudgee for Wallerawang, with a carriage and four horses. Before getting to Mr. Sidney Brown's, two of the horses had dropped dead, and a third died shortly after arrival. To the intense heat, and probably also the horses not being accustomed to long journeys, is to be attributed this mishap. The animals were all valuable, being worth about one hundred guineas each.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

YASS.

SATURDAY.

A MAN, whose supposed name is Edward Sim, was found hanged at the White Horse Inn, Yass, this morning. At the inquest a verdict was given of "Suicide under temporary insanity." Deceased is supposed to be a navvy.

BRISBANE.

SATURDAY.

The *China Overland Trade Report*, of Hongkong, November 12th, says:—Business at Foochow continues active. A slight advance in prices of tea has been established; at Canton and Shanghai business is moderate. Departures.—From Foochow, October 6, Annie Mot, for Sydney, with 385,000 lbs. of tea; on same date, Countess Erroll, for Melbourne, with 253,000 lbs. tea; November 2, Amor, for Dunedin, with 189,000 lbs. tea. Arrivals.—Hongkong: October 20, Carl, from Sydney; November 10, Voal, Alden Besse, from Newcastle. Shanghai: October 6, Duke of Athol, from Sydney; October 18, Harlaw, from Sydney. Yokohama: October 13, Romeo, from Sydney; 17, Novelty, from Newcastle.

O'Hea has perished; sub-inspector Dunne could not find the body, but buried that of Hume, which was found near the Dividing Range, between the Bulloo and the Wilson River, sixty miles from Rockatinga. A magisterial inquiry was held on the 7th instant by Mr. Fitzherbert Brooke, relative to Hume's death; the evidence of Thompson and sub-inspector Dunne disclosed that Hume died from thirst. Thompson goes to Sydney from Cunnamulla via Bourke.

Seven writs of ejectment have been issued against nominal lessees for a quantity of land on the railway line between Toowoomba and Dalby.

Henry Gordon, at one time an immigration agent in London, has been gazetted an officer in charge of Government securities.

Mr. M'Devitt, the immigration agent for Ireland, leaves for London to-morrow.

Three navvies were dangerously injured by an explosion of powder on the railway line.

The Calderon, a new auxiliary steamer, leaves London this month with immigrants for Brisbane, as a pioneer of a regular line.

SAILED.—Lady Young (s.), Lord Ashley (s.), full of passengers.

SAILING.—To-morrow, the Normanby (s.) and the Leichardt (s.)—the former for San Francisco.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY.

The steamship Ellora was towed afloat at a quarter-past 5 o'clock this morning by the tugs Williams, Resolute, and Rescue. She then proceeded up the south channel in tow of the Williams.

Owing to the Sydney Government refusing to join in the cost of erecting a lighthouse at Point Netherby, the work will not be proceeded with.

Professor Wilson, of Melbourne University, died suddenly at Schnapper Point yesterday afternoon, from paralysis. Deceased had been ailing for two years past, but no apprehension had been felt. On Thursday evening he wrote a long account to Mr. Ellery of his observations of the Transit of Venus.

The head master of the Church of England Grammar School has been appointed, in the place of Dr. Bromby.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Polynesian Company, the advisability was suggested to appoint liquidators; while the question of voluntarily winding up the company was considered. It was stated that the liabilities were large, and that there was no way of meeting them.

The premises of the Australian Meat Preserving Company have been sold for £4100.

Alexander Cruden, the late manager of the Union Bank, at Rochester, has been arrested for embezzlement.

Archbishop Goold reached St. Patrick's Cathedral about 9 o'clock this evening, accompanied by Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Ballarat, when addresses from the clergy and laity were presented. Probably Bishop O'Connor will preach in the cathedral to-morrow evening.

Judge Molesworth leaves for New Zealand to-morrow by the Albion for the good of his health.

The cable between Singapore and Batavia has been interrupted since Thursday night. Repairing-steamer Agnes has started to repair it.

In the Cup match to-day, South Melbourne versus East Melbourne, Cooper was bowled by Barnes after scoring 117—a brilliant innings. Sleight also played a splendid innings, scoring 130—both South Melbourne men.

The Challenge Cricket Cup Match was continued to-day in presence of 8000 spectators. South Melbourne have only lost six wickets for 345. Sleight made 124, Cooper 117, Hedley 42, and M'Gan 36. Horan, Barnes, and Boyle got two wickets each. The interest in the match is something wonderful.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Tamar (s.), from Launceston; Sobraon, ship, from London; at 4.40 p.m., R.M.S. Ceylon, from Adelaide.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

The deaths for the last three months amount to nearly 1000, being greatly in excess of the average. Miasmatic disease is prevalent.

The scarcity of farm labour is causing alarm.

100,000 bushels of wheat, for delivery the first three months of the new year, were sold at 4s. 3d. Sales have been made for immediate delivery at 4s. 7d.

Dr. Schomburgh has received per mail the most valuable collection of plants ever delivered, comprising a hundred varieties of palms from Chevalier Linden's nursery, at Belgium.

ELECTIONEERING NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MUDGEE, SATURDAY.

MR. P. A. Jennings has announced himself a candidate for Mudgee. Other candidates are spoken of, particularly now the Hon. J. S. Farnell and Mr. Daniel Cassin.

CARCOAR, SATURDAY.

The two opposition candidates, Messrs. Icely and Meyer, have been addressing the electors in various parts of this district, and both have been well received. It is expected to be a close run.

MUSWELLBROOK, SATURDAY.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the School of Arts (Mr. John Black, of Angora station, in the chair), in favour of Mr. J. W. Smart's election. Mr. Robert Hardy, president of the Free Selectors' Association, moved resolutions in favour of Mr. Smart.

BATHURST, SATURDAY.

Mr. Webb addressed the electors of Bathurst last night, in the Market buildings. There was a large attendance, and a motion was passed that he was a fit and proper person to represent the electorate.

NEW ZEALAND DEBENTURES.—The *Dunedin Guardian* states that Mr. Vogel did sell £300,000 short-dated debentures in Sydney. This contradicts previous assertions in private letters from Sydney that he tried to sell them, and failed. The *Guardian's* source of information is probably the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, who is now in Dunedin.

SERIOUS HORSE ACCIDENT.—The *Newcastle Pilot* of Saturday says:—We regret to record a serious accident which happened on Friday to the son of Mr. A. A. P. Tighe, police magistrate at Waratah. From the only particulars to hand, we learn that the lad (who is about ten years of age) was thrown from his horse whilst jumping a log, and his foot becoming fixed in the stirrup, he sustained a fracture of the skull, and other injuries.

PRESBYTERIAN.—"It is rumoured (says the *Ballarat Courier*), that the moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria, the Rev. R. T. Walker, has formerly given notice to the Rev. Duncan Fraser that it is his intention to move in the Church Courts against him for writing the letter which appeared in the *Courier* of the 3rd instant, respecting the proceedings of the late General Assembly in Melbourne."

CRICKET.

THE INTERCOLONIAL ELEVEN v. FIFTEEN.

On Saturday afternoon, a match, arranged by the Selection Committee, between eleven members of the Intercolonial team and fifteen players from the various metropolitan clubs, took place on the Albert Ground. The Cricket Association and Albert Ground Company took advantage of the opportunity to tender a benefit to Mr. Harry Hilliard, one of the "old identities" in the history of cricket in this colony. The weather was all that could be desired for the game, and after the heat of the previous day, the cool southerly breeze was much appreciated. There were about 500 persons present, and, as nearly everybody paid at the gate, the benefit will probably turn out a pretty substantial one. The members of the excellent band connected with the establishment of Messrs. Alderson and Sons generously gave their services gratuitously, and played a selection of music during the afternoon. Before the match commenced, the intercolonial eleven met in the pavilion and elected Mr. D. Gregory captain of the team, not only for the afternoon but in the approaching contest between this colony and Victoria. In order to give the eleven some practice in the field, the Selection Committee wisely determined to send the fifteen to the wickets. The game commenced at 3 o'clock, Toohey and Seale opening the innings of the fifteen. Coates took the bowling at the northern end, and in his first over Toohey scored a double, one counting for an overthrow. Spofforth took the bowling at the other end, and off the second ball Seale played into the slips, and was smartly caught by Morgan (1-0-3). Powell filled the vacancy, but was clean bowled in the same over. (2-0-2.) C. Gregory joined Toohey, who scored a single off Coates's second over, and followed it up with a cut for a similar figure off Spofforth. In the same over, however, another vacancy was caused by the retirement of C. Gregory, who lost his off stump. (3-0-4.) Crane was the new comer. Coates bowled a maiden, and Spofforth, in his next over, added another wicket to his credit by bowling Crane. (4-0-4.) Lathbury followed, and opened his innings by a hit to long-on for three off Spofforth's last ball. In the next over from Coates he added a double, but in Spofforth's over the ball took Toohey's middle stump. (5-4-9.) A. Docker filled the vacancy. A couple of byes were added and 10 runs were posted. The runs subsequently came faster, and 20 went up; but shortly afterwards A. Docker played a ball from Spofforth up in the slips, and was caught by Morgan. (6-9-23.) Fancourt now joined Lathbury, but the fourth ball from the redoubtable Albert bowler took his middle stump. (7-0-23.) Evans followed, and the pair remained together scoring fast until the runs had had increased to 38, when Lathbury, after a well-played innings, was caught and bowled by Spofforth. (8-12-38.) M'Kern filled the vacancy and opened with a cut for two in the same over. In the next from Coates Evans made a hit to long field-off, and the ball being splendidly fielded by Bannerman and taken by Thompson, M'Kern was run out. (9-2-40.) Hewitt was the next man, and he and Evans remained together for a considerable time, when the former, in playing a ball from Coates, got out of his crease and was stumped by Thompson. (10-4-50.) Greenwood followed. Both men batted steadily for some time, and 60 runs were posted, when Tindall relieved Spofforth. Immediately afterwards Greenwood was caught behind the wicket by Thompson, off Coates. (11-5-62.) Readforth filled the vacancy, and immediately gave an easy chance of being run out. When 70 runs had been put up D. Gregory relieved Coates. The change, however, had no result, and after 80 runs had been posted Spofforth took the ball from Tindall. The runs still came, and 90 soon went up. Five more were added, when Readforth played a ball from Gregory on to his wicket, and retired for a well-earned 16. (12-16-95.) E. B. Docker followed, and a few minutes later 100 went up. Soon afterwards Docker was bowled by Spofforth, and Burrows, who took his place, also succumbed to the same bowler. The innings terminated for a total of 122, and Evans carried his bat out for 51, after a splendid display of cricket, and without giving a chance.

After a short respite, Coates and Bannerman went to the wickets for the Eleven to the bowling of Evans and Fancourt. In Evans's second over Coates went out to a ball, and having missed was stumped by Hewitt, and D. Gregory, who took his place, put the first ball he received in the slips, where Fancourt held it. Sheridan, who followed, fared no better for, he was run out without scoring. The stumps were then drawn, three wickets having fallen for 27 runs, of which Bannerman scored 20 by first-rate cricket, his figures including three fine hits for four each. The following are the scores:

THE FIFTEEN.

Toohey, b Spofforth ...	4	Hewitt, st. Thompson, b Coates ...	4
Seale, c Morgan, b Spofforth	0	Greenwood, c Thompson, b Coates ...	5
Powell, b Spofforth ...	0	Evans, not out ...	51
C. Gregory, b Spofforth ...	0	Readforth, b D. Gregory ...	16
Crane, b Spofforth ...	0	E. B. Docker, b Spofforth ...	6
Lathbury, c and b Spofforth	12	Burrows, b Spofforth ...	5
A. Docker, c Morgan, b Spofforth ...	9	Sundries ...	8
Fancourt, b Spofforth ...	0		
M'Kern, run out ...	2	Total ...	122

THE ELEVEN.

Bannerman, not out ...	20	Sheridan, run out ...	0
Coates, st Hewitt b Evans ...	7		
D. Gregory, c Fancourt b Evans ...	0	Three wickets for	27

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	M. O.	Wickets.
Spofforth	132	63	6	10
Coates	108	27	6	2
Tindall	48	12	4	0
D. Gregory	72	11	6	1

NEW ZEALAND.

WE have files from Auckland to the 7th instant.

The arrival of the Marquis of Normanby is thus noticed in the *Southern Cross* of December 4:—The Marquis of Normanby, accompanied by his lady, the Marchioness of Normanby, arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the Hero, from Sydney, reaching here after a protracted and tempestuous passage. Immediately after arrival his Excellency was waited upon by the principal Government and civic dignitaries, who welcomed him in most cordial terms to Auckland. Arrangements were at once made for carrying out the programme which had been previously fixed for his Excellency's reception by the public. At half-past 7 o'clock the citizens—who had previously been informed through the columns of this journal of the arrival of the Governor—were made aware, by the firing of three guns from the old barracks, that his Excellency would make his official landing that morning, as it was speedily ascertained that he would do so at 10 o'clock. Long before that hour the Volunteers had commenced to assemble at the drill shed, and the streets were thronged with citizens anxious to assist in giving the new Governor a hearty welcome. At half-past 9 o'clock the Volunteers, under Major Gordon, and headed by a band composed of members from the Artillery, Engineer, and Hobson Companies, marched down Shortland-street to the wharf, and were drawn up in line in front of the Hero, under their respective officers. A platform had been erected immediately opposite the landing stage and carpeted in a very short time. On this his Excellency was received by a number of members of the City Council and Harbour Board, to whom he was introduced. His Honor Sir George A. Arney, Chief Justice; the Hon. Dr. Pollen, Colonial Secretary; and Sir D. M'Lean, Native Minister, escorted his Excellency thence to the dais erected in close proximity to the Waitemata Hotel, the upper portion of which was profusely decorated with flags, the national emblems of England, Scotland, and Ireland being conspicuous. At this time a very large concourse of citizens had assembled, the upper windows of the hotels and places of business in the vicinity being occupied by a large number of spectators. The whole of the shipping in harbour, and the principal places of business in the city, displayed a profusion of bunting in honour of his Excellency's arrival, while business throughout the town was practically suspended. On arriving at the platform, his Excellency and the Marchioness of Normanby ascended the dais, and were greeted with three hearty English cheers. An address of welcome was presented to his Excellency by the Mayor of Auckland, after which a procession was formed, and the viceregal party proceeded to Government House. A levee was held on the 4th, and his Excellency went south in the steamer Luna.

The *New Zealand Gazettes* Extraordinary were published on the 4th instant. The first announces that the Marquis of Normanby has assumed the administration of the colony; and the second prorogues the General Assembly to the 1st of March next.

Considerable excitement prevails over the prospect of the Upper Thames being opened to Europeans as a gold-field. The Government paid large sums on account of the transfer of lands; but the natives still refuse to give it up.

The premises of Messrs. Meyers and Cook, at Otago, have been destroyed by fire. They were insured in the Northern Company for £1400, the Victorian for £550, and the South British for £200.

J. C. Morris, wholesale and retail grocer, has failed for £22,000. It is expected the estate will yield 10s. in the £. The Union Bank of Australia is a large creditor, partly secured.

His Honor the Chief Justice sat on the 4th December, in bankruptcy, when the hearing in the case of George Thorne, jun., was resumed. The examination of Mr. Hill, inspector of the Bank of New South Wales, occupied the whole of the day. The general effect of the evidence was that the bank desired Mr. Thorne to file his schedule, so that the bank could come in with other creditors, but that the bankrupt refused to do that. The manager, on the 6th, admitted advising the bankrupt in certain proceedings, in the belief that his father, who resides in Sydney, would come forward and help him out of his difficulties.

MR. WEARNE AND SUBURBAN DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In Mr. Wearne's speech, published in your issue of the 9th instant, there is an extract from the last report of the Council of Education, in which St. Leonards, Waverley, Waterloo, Pyrmont, and Double Bay are cited as places where there is a preponderance of Denominational schools, which the reader is left to infer are inefficient, and their teachers of "no recognised ability." The report from which Mr. Wearne quoted is called the Inspectors' General Report, but there is another report, entitled Detailed Statement of the Condition of Certified Denominational Schools in the Sydney District, which goes far to correct the delusive tendency of that part of the general report relating to the above schools.

I respectfully ask Mr. Wearne to look at page 34 (foolscap edition) of this report, where he will find that most of the schools and teachers referred to are not so black as they are painted. The proficiency of the St. Leonards Presbyterian school is "above fair." The teacher of this school was recently promoted to a Public school, besides getting a grade in classification, according to a paragraph in your paper some four or five weeks since. Surely he should not have been classed amongst those of no "recognised ability," nor should any insinuation of inefficiency have been made against his school. The St. Leonards Catholic school is spoken of in these words:—"The discipline was good. The pupils have been taught effectively during the year. The average proficiency approaches very fair." The teacher of this school has been in possession of a second-class certificate from the Council for many years. How can a school which has been taught "effectively," be inefficient at the same time? Is not the possession of a second class certificate, obtained by examination, some proof of ability? I ask Mr. Wearne to contrast these two schools with the Public schools, North Sydney and Manly, in their vicinity, when he will find the balance of proficiency largely in favour of the despised Denominational schools.

If Mr. Wearne will turn to page 33 of the same report, he will see that Pyrmont Catholic school gets "very fair" for average proficiency, while the Public school in the same locality is set down as only "tolerable." The Waterloo Catholic school is also well spoken of, the teacher holds a second-class certificate.

I ask any candid person whether these four Denominational schools deserve the censure implied in the general report of the Inspectors. Is not that report, so far as the above schools are concerned, flatly contradicted by the recorded efficiency of the schools testified by the Inspectors themselves in their "detailed statement."

FAIR PLAY.

December 11.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY AND THE LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Your issue of the 9th instant contains an announcement by the Bishop of Sydney to the following effect:—"In Sheffield five schools were opened in one day, in each of which according to the approving testimony of Mr. Forster, this regulation was passed that 'the Scriptures should be read and explained in a catholic spirit'—a regulation passed by five School Boards."

I think the Bishop is in error as to the number of School Boards. Each school has not a separate Board, but one Board manages all the schools in a place. That, however, is not the point upon which I wish to remark. The Bishop proceeds to observe, "I have on several occasions publicly stated that with such an arrangement I should be satisfied." It may be so; but this I think is hardly the position in which we have considered the Bishop as standing in with regard to the present agitation. The majority of the clergy out of Sydney, at any rate, have looked upon him as taking a far more decided ground than the above quotation would indicate, and will perhaps be disappointed to find that they are mistaken. They have many of them heard the very rigid and uncompromising speeches of the delegates of the Defence Association, and thought that, like Nelson, the Bishop (as its president) had nailed his colours to the mast. True, the Bishop's letter to which I am alluding is vague; but I suppose it can mean only this, that for the sake of making the Bible a class book in the Public schools, he would be willing to forego the maintenance of Denominational schools by the state—or rather, their partial maintenance, as at present. Mr. S. C. Brown has told us that the Bishop wrote to the Council of Education, offering to give up small Denominational schools, on certain conditions, which the Council would not entertain. All this sets people pondering. It is perplexing to say the least of it. We cannot understand from this deliverance of the Bishop's whether he is still determined to maintain the *two systems* of education as at present existing, or whether for the sake of the Bible he will be content with one. If the Bishop thinks he can maintain the Denominational system, and superadd the reading of the Bible to the present Public school course, I am afraid the event will not justify such hopes.

The Bishop claims the position of one who is "endeavouring to maintain the law," but either of the above alternatives suppose very great and important alterations in it. It appears to me an entire change of front on the part of the Bishop. I have always held moderate views upon the Education question, and have been one of those who from the beginning have looked to the Education Act of 1866 as the best, and ultimately the universal means of educating the country. I have long been grieved that most of the clergy of the Church of England have turned away from the Public schools as from unholy ground; and hail with some satisfaction the rapid conversion their opinions have recently undergone upon the subject.

But I think the time has now arrived for a conference upon the whole question—or rather, I would say, for two conferences. The Bishop of Sydney would speak with authority were he to call, as Metropolitan, a free and open conference of the clergy and lay representatives of his own and the suffragan dioceses. Fortified by the result of their deliberations on this great question, he might then approach the League, who, I believe, would not be slow to accept a reasonable compromise.

No one need suppose that things can remain as they are. It is high time we should give up our defence of the *status in quo*, and address ourselves to the consideration of what improvements we can make in the education of the country.

This is a time, too, when moderate counsels may well be listened to. The League has certainly not carried the main outpost of the hostile position, but a careful survey of the ground by their opponents will show that there is no cause for excessive triumph.

If we are to constitute the Bishop of Sydney our defender, or if he appoints himself to that office, it is well we should know what the line of the defence will be. At present Denominationalism seems to be slightly in the ascendant, and there cannot, as I think, be a better time to discover how much the Church of England will be content to give, in order that we may subsequently inquire how little the Educational Reform party will be content to take.

Scone, December 10. JOHN SHAW.

POLITICAL PRIESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you permit a Catholic layman—one who knows that he is expressing the feelings of a number, if not a majority of his fellows—to say what he thinks about the action taken by a certain portion of the priesthood (I am glad to say only a small portion) during the recent elections for East Sydney?

It is notorious that one priest at least has made himself conspicuous as an electioneering touter—going about, soliciting votes—*demanding* them where he thought he could do so with impunity—bouncing voters over whom he had personal influence—arguing with the better informed—trying to secure the return of *his* favourite candidates by any means that seemed to him best.

He was present and took an active part in a meeting of Catholic electors convened chiefly, although not openly, through his influence over a certain class of Catholic voters. The meeting was, as might have been expected, a stormy one, a meeting that almost ended in a free fight—for we Catholics, Mr. Editor, united as we are on matters of pure faith, are as independent in matters purely political as any of our fellow colonists. We are so, not only in obedience to our civil conscience, but in obedience too to the teaching of our own Church which demands our submission only to her infallible voice on matters of simple faith and morals. Outside that sphere we are as free—and this is what the class of priests to whom I refer seems to ignore—as any section of the community.

We are Catholics indeed, and here is the point. We believe that our priests have sacrificed much for our sakes. We call them "fathers." We look upon them as the channels of divine grace to us through the sacraments. No matter what our opinions are upon other subjects, to them we *all* turn, or believe we should turn, for spiritual advice, for the administration of those rites through which we believe that divine grace flows. At the same time we are men, with men's prejudices, men's feelings. Can these priests retain our confidence if they will go out of their legitimate sphere to organise and preside at meetings at which they know beforehand there will be as much excitement and difference of sympathy as there is at a cock-fight or a race-meeting?

I simply ask them the question through the medium of yours—the most widely circulated journal in the colony. I know what their own consciences must answer. I know that their consciences must tell them that, in matters of politics, they are no more infallible, and, therefore, no better guides than anybody else, while their interference in them drives, illogically perhaps, but still certainly, hundreds of Catholics from confidence in their spiritual ministration.

Hoping that the mere calling of their attention, and that of their ecclesiastical superiors to their well-meant but disastrous (to us Catholics) policy, will be the means of putting a stop to it,

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

P.S.—When the State attempts, if ever it should attempt, to interfere by law with our religious convictions, then, but then only, will we laymen recognise the right of our clergy to direct our political conduct. And, even then, we should only look up to them—not follow them with our eyes shut.

Sydney, December 12.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL VOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I think that it is scarcely correct to describe the vote given for the candidates opposed to the Public School League as the "ecclesiastical vote." I understand the term to mean that persons who vote for such candidates do so under the strong influence, or even dictation, of the heads of the Church to which they belong. It may be the case in reference to one particular sect; but I believe the members of that sect have implicit faith in the instructions of their pastors in matters political. With regard to other sects, however, the term means that men vote in opposition to their convictions at the instance of the clergy. Now, I think there are thousands of Protestants opposed to a rapid change in the system of education, as they conceive that rapid changes are dangerous, and the elimination of religious teaching from our Public schools a matter that ought to be well considered; and on those grounds they have voted for candidates representing such views, without any clerical influence whatever being brought to bear on them.

INDEPENDENCE.

DEATH THROUGH A KICK FROM A HORSE.—The Bungendore correspondent of the *Goulburn Herald* states, on last Monday evening, a man named Masters, who has been engaged as groom at Mr. Rutledge's, Carwoola, received a fatal kick in the abdomen whilst grooming a horse. We believe medical aid was at once sent for, but the unfortunate man lingered in great pain until the next morning, when he died.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits ...	£778	4	9
Wine—still ...	78	9	5
Tobacco and snuff ...	81	2	0
Tea ...	231	15	9
Coffee and chicory ...	14	6	0
Sugar—unrefined ...	4	0	0
Specific duty ...	90	1	1
Sarsaparilla ...	3	17	0
Harbour and light dues ...	4	15	8
Total ...	£1295	19	7

The Hero (s.), at Newcastle, brings Auckland advices to the 7th instant, reporting an uneasy feeling in commercial circles. Mr. J. C. Morris, wholesale grocer, has failed for £22,000; and Mr. Allender, soap manufacturer, for £6000. The former estate was expected to realize about 10s. in the £. The latest *Southern Cross* says:—

Referring more particularly to the business of the past week, we have to note the arrival of the Hero, with a large general cargo, adapted to the requirements of the market. The shipments by this vessel were the only imports of general merchandise received during the week, and in the present state of the market, we think it would not be advisable to consign here very largely, except in cases where a known demand exists and special advices have been received. To depress the market with consignments of goods already in stock would be particularly unfortunate just now. In bottled beers and stout there is absolutely nothing doing, and stocks are very heavy, especially of the former. Bags and bagging are also overstocked, and difficult to move. Breadstuffs maintain a healthy tone; Auckland flour £15 to £17 per ton; Southern, £14 to £15. Reports from various parts of the colony speak favourably of the harvest prospects in all grain. We cannot at present give an opening price for new wheat, but shall probably be able to do so in a few days. Meanwhile the wheat market is rather firmer than previously reported. In candles, sales of low brands are reported at [illegible] per lb.; Belmonts cannot be bought under 10½d. Building materials—cement and slates are still in demand, stocks having been partially absorbed by the numerous buildings in course of erection. Dried fruits are scarce, barely sufficient to meet Christmas demand. Currants, 5d; raisins, 6½d to 7d; muscatels, [illegible]; sultanas, 7d to 7½d; muscatels, 11½d; almonds and nuts in fair supply, but will be required. Groceries generally well supplied. Hops are very scarce, and sales of Tasmanian, 1873, have been made at 1s. 3½d; 1874, 1s. 10½d; English, 2s. 3d; tasks extra. Provisions of all descriptions are scarce, especially imported hams and bacon. The same may be said of southern cheese. Preserved fish of all kinds is overstocked, and can be bought at low rates. Dried fish is rather scarce. Rice has come forward sparingly, and has met with a large demand. We understand that the parcels arrived have been taken up at once at about £27 10s. Old potatoes are completely out of the market: new offering at 1½d per lb., with less on hand. Salt, to arrive per ship Assaye, is offered in wholesale parcels at £4 10s per ton for fine. Also, soda crystals at £10 10s. Sugar: The usual shipments have come forward per Hero, and a consignment direct from the Yarraville refinery is now expected; but the market has been so reduced by keen competition that we doubt whether a large shipment offered at the present time would realize rates equal to the shippers' views. The sale is looked forward to with a good deal of interest, and will at least be effective in establishing the market value of sugars; until then it would be useless to give a quotation. Spirits: Transactions in brandies have taken place at prices considerably under our last quotations; indeed, so low that we find it difficult to give a quotation. It would, however, be impossible to place a large wholesale line of Hennessy's bulk brandy at over 1s 8d per gallon; Hennessy's case 30s; Jules Martell's, 28s 6d, slow of sale. In rum there are no transactions, and it is difficult to effect a sale at 3s 1d for 30 o.p. Whisky is equally dull at 5s 6d for Greenlees and Colville's, which is the only brand in bulk sought after. Teas are quiet, and are, we believe, fully supplied. There has been a good business done in tobacco for export, especially in current brands, which have hitherto ruled very low, but may now recover. Wines: A moderate demand exists for good clarets; and as the warm weather sets in, it is probable there will be even better inquiry. Other wines rather neglected.

The Adelaide *Observer* of the 5th instant says:—

In actual business little has been done in breadstuffs this week, but the harvest prospects continue exceptionally favourable. Reaping has commenced in several districts, and the first shipment out of the colony of new wheat was made yesterday. The reports we receive concerning the crops are uniformly sanguine. There is scarcely a doubt about our getting a heavy yield. The only questions are as to the labour which will be available together in the produce and the customers to whom we must look to take it. For the next three weeks or a month our intercolonial neighbours may take all, or nearly all, that we can supply, but after that we shall probably have to fall back upon the May 1st market. To encourage shippers, however, to buy for the latter market, a reduction in prices must inevitably take place unless something unforeseen happens in regard to England or the countries from which she draws her supplies. With quotations ruling in London at from 50s to 60s, neither merchants nor speculators are likely to buy at 4s 6d to 4s 8d with all the risk attendant upon shipment to a foreign market. Views like these are operating to some extent already upon the trade. There may be buyers at 4s 6d for delivery up to the 25th of December, but for delivery after that date quotations are easier, and the tendency is evidently towards lower rates. Flour is dull; old is quoted at £12 to £13; but new is worth less. The precise prices traders hesitate to give, although some large sales have been negotiated. Other cereals are quoted as follows:—Bran, 1s 3d; pollard, 1s 4d; Cape Barley (new), 2s 9d to 3s; English ditto, 5s to 5s 6d; English oats, 5s per bushel. The exports of wheat and flour for the week ending November 24 reached 530 tons, making a total of 89,735 tons for the year. Business in general merchandise has been rather quiet during the past week. For ales and porter there has been a better demand, owing to the advent of warmer weather. Sales of Bass's, Marriage's, and Ashby's bulk ales are reported at current rates. In bottled, too, there has been an improvement, though shipments are somewhat excessive. There is little change to note in building materials. Two or three auctions of cedar and other timber have taken place, and for galvanized iron there is still a moderate inquiry at old prices. Candles have lately been in request, but quotations continue to rule at 9½d to 9¾d per lb. Gooseberry lamps are scarce at 4½d to 4¾d. Raisins are also wanted. Eleme figs are worth 6½d to 7½d per lb., but the market is getting bare. Hops have been asked for, owing to late English news, and sales at 1s 6d and upwards are reported. Malt is quiet. A fair business has been negotiated in fencing wire at from £9 to £10 for Nos. 5 to 8 drawn, and £16 10s to £18 5s for Nos. 4 to 6 round. Kerosene is quoted at 1s 8d to 1s 9½d, but is far from active. Sardines are in better favour, late news from home having improved their value. We quote them at 9s 6d to 10s 9d for halves, and 5s 8d to 5s 9d for quarters. In sugars there have been a few sales at auction both of Mauritius and Queensland, and the rates obtained have been about the same as last sales. Further supplies of new tea have come to hand, and large lots have been quitted both at auction and privately, but the prices realised were low. In wines and spirits the trade done has been very small.

MONDAY MORNING.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Thursday reports:—

In the import market, with the exception of the sugar sale, business has been slow and transactions of a very ordinary character. Flour is firm, and the improvement noticed of late was fully supported, even though the auction mart, when about 60 tons were disposed of at £12 2s 6d to £12 5s and £11 7s 6d, the bulk being sold at the higher quotations. For bakers' lots the demand is trifling, and quotations remain at £12 10s, bags returned. Wheat, however, does not prove so strong an aspect, and our highest quotation for fine northern is 5s 6d. At auction a small parcel was sold at 5s 6d to 5s 9d. Oats do not excite much notice, the demand for local use being very moderate. We hear, however, of a line of 5000 bushels Californian having been taken up for export at an improvement on late sales. We quote 3s 1d to 3s 2d. Maize is still doing; there is very little inquiry, holders would sell at 3s 6d. The business of the day was centred in the sugar sale, which resulted satisfactorily. An advance of fully 10s was established on white Mauritius. The cargo of the Beethoven, comprising 6,96 bags Mauritius, was offered, and every bag disposed of. Low yellows brought 27s 6d to 29s 9d; good, 30s to 32s; fine, 33s to 34s 6d; good to fine brewing crystals, 32s 6d to 33s; 34s 9d was paid for extra large yellow brewing crystals, and 36s to 38s 3d was obtained for fine white crystals. We learn that sales of Kitchen's petroline and star candles are making freely at 9½d for the former and 9½d for the latter, ½d reduction being made on lines of 500 boxes, and it is moreover, stated that on this description no advance in price is contemplated at present. Sales of Calcutta cornsacks are making at 11s. We observe that 800 bales of these goods will be offered publicly on Tuesday next. Coffee is in moderate request for trade purposes. A superior sample of Java will be offered for sale to-morrow. A large parcel of American furniture was sold this forenoon, particulars of which will be found in the auctioneer's report. In liquids we note the quittance of a line of some 20 hogsheads Hennessy's pale brandy at 8s. Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. held their usual wool sale to-day, and catalogued 3803 bales. Good greasy commanded brisk competition for America, but other descriptions were scarcely as firm, the late telegrams from England having somewhat unsettled the market. A number of lots were bought in, the effects being under valuations. In all, 1734 bales were sold at auction and by private contract, greasy realising 7d to 1s 5½d, and fleece 1s 3d to 2s 2½d per lb.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

M. ASHER.—At his Mart, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

G. KISS.—At his Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

G. M. PITT AND SON.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Sheep and Cattle.

W. FULLAGAR.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Homebush, at 11, Fat Sheep.

WELLS AND SMITH.—At the Railway Station, at 12, Unclaimed Property.

H. VAUGHAN.—At 174, George-street, at 11, Shop-fixtures, Counters, Glassware, &c., of a watchmaker's shop; at No. 100, York-street, at 12, Fixtures, Cooking Utensils, &c., of a restaurant and oyster business.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 2, the Yacht Richmond.

A. CHANGLER.—At Dunrobin Cottage, Lane Cove Road, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

NELSON AND HEWLETT.—At 31, Oxford-street, at 11, Stock of Ironmongery, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Chinese, Japanese, and Straits Goods, Piano, London-made Furniture, &c.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

H. MOON.—At his Mart, at 11, Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Drawing and Dining-room Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, Crockery, Shelving, &c.

G. ANDERSON.—On the Pigeon Ground, Balmain, at 3, the Election Booth.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers (the largest manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution.—"Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.
MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, Burman Medical Journal, &c., &c.
HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.
SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling.
The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1446921

MR. HENRY C. DANGAR FOR WEST SYDNEY.

A MEETING of the electors of West Sydney was held on Saturday evening, at Dawson's, Occidental Hotel, York-street, to hear the views of Mr. Henry C. Dangar, one of the candidates for a seat in the Legislative Assembly for the representation of the constituency. A large crowd of persons were present in front of the hotel; and the candidate addressed them from an upper window.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART, M.L.A., was voted to the chair; and introduced the candidate as a gentleman whom he had known a long time, and who would be a credit to the electors if returned by them as one of their representatives.

Mr. DANGAR (who was received with cheers) said that when his address appeared that morning he could well imagine that many persons might have asked—"Who is Henry Dangar?" [A voice: "We all know him."] If he was not known to them it was because, for the last seventeen years of his life, during which time he had dwelt among them, he had made it a point to abstain from taking any part in political affairs and from the consideration of those questions which had been of paramount importance to the electors. (Hear, hear.) But, although he might have been silent, he had not been an inattentive observer of what had been going on. (Hear, hear.) And he did not consider himself unfitted now either to give utterance to his opinions, or, if they elected him as one of their representatives, to act upon them. (Cheers.) It had been one of the rules of his life never to thrust himself in where he might appear not to be wanted, or to give utterance to opinions which he might think nobody cared to listened to. Hence he appeared amongst them as a perfect stranger—(No); but West Sydney was not strange to him, and he might say unhesitatingly that no place in the wide world had greater interest to him than this same city in which they lived. (Cheers.) Before he commenced to give expression to his opinions he must ask their forbearance to a certain extent, because he need not tell them that he was somewhat inexperienced in this sort of thing; and although he knew he could depend upon the generosity and good feeling of those who did know him, he also relied upon the same forbearance from those who might not be so well acquainted with him. So far as his reason for coming forward was concerned, he might tell them that up to within the last few days it appeared to him that it looked like a walk-over for nearly all the candidates who had declared themselves for the suffrages of the electors of West Sydney. Now, if he could feel that the gentlemen who had announced themselves as candidates for this electorate fulfilled all the conditions which they required in their representatives, he should be the last man to oppose one of them; but when some influential electors waited upon him only yesterday, and asked him to become a candidate, he could not but feel that the gentlemen who were before them as candidates did not fulfil the conditions. It appeared to him—and surely he was justified in thinking so—that there was something wanted, and he, being imbued with that conviction, readily responded to their invitation. Now, he wished to impress upon them the idea that a great constituency like West Sydney was surely entitled to the same choice as the electors of East Sydney had. (Hear, hear.) That was also an additional reason for his coming forward, but he did not consider it necessary to make any apology to them for the position which he now occupied. The result of the election for East Sydney had demonstrated the sort of men that Sydney wanted (cheers), and he congratulated the electors of that constituency upon the choice they had made. (Hear, hear.) For they seemed to him to be men who were imbued with a honest desire to promote the well-being of this country, and who would leave no stone unturned to bring that desirable object to a consummation. He trusted they would give him credit for sincerity when he said that he professed the same desire (cheers), and it was because of that desire that he—even at that late hour—had come out of the quiet obscurity in which he had lived to ask them for their votes. (Hear, hear.) Now, the first thing he wanted to impress upon them was, that he professed the utmost and most perfectly unprejudiced opinions with regard to politics. He was speaking no vain promises in order to wheedle them out of their votes when he said he was thoroughly independent both in thought and action—(cheers)—and if any of them asked him whether he intended to be a supporter of the Government of Mr. Parkes, or not, he told them candidly at once that although he did not intend, and though he never would, become an adherent of anybody, he was quite prepared to give the Government an independent support. (Cheers.) This was because he thought it was an able Government, and because he was of opinion that they were imbued with the desire, as all true patriots and statesmen should be, to promote the prosperity of New South Wales. (Cheers.) If he needed to justify what he now said to them, he would say that he had, as a native-born New South Welshman, felt grateful to Mr. Parkes for the determination which he had all along exhibited not only to raise this great colony to the position it would inevitably one day occupy, but for the determination he had always exhibited to prevent our knocking under to Victoria. (Cheers.) Though he thought an honest and powerful opposition was one of the safeguards of every deliberative assembly, he should never have any sympathy with the factious opposition which had too frequently been exhibited in the Assembly of the New South Wales Parliament against the Government of Mr. Parkes (hear, hear); but at the same time he reserved to himself the right—if they sent him into the Assembly—at any time when his convictions might lead him to such a resolve, of opposing it whenever he might think that either the privileges or the interests of the country were endangered. He did not intend to trespass at any length upon their time to-night, because he thought they might have honoured him by coming there to hear him, at some inconvenience to themselves, and because the fatigue of a rather trying day unfitted him to a certain extent to address them as forcibly as he could wish. But he would address himself to one or two leading questions which had been made chiefly important in this election. Now first as to Sydney itself, and the endowment of the Corporation about which so much had been made. He had all along felt that the debt which had hung like a millstone round the neck of the Corporation had been a fatal barrier to the municipal improvement of the city. That debt had been foisted upon the Corporation by the incapacity—or call it what they would—of those who had the arrangement of these municipal affairs. And he thought it was much to be regretted that the revenues which the Corporation had been so long entitled to should have been withheld on account of that debt. He, perhaps, might be prepared to go much further than some candidates who had addressed the electors in various parts of the city upon this same question of endowment, because he thought that so long as the Corporation were hampered by want of funds so long would Sydney want the improvements to which she was so justly entitled. (Cheers.) He had lately returned from Melbourne, and when he landed here he could not help contrasting the appearance of that city with this. He could not help contrasting the unkempt state of our streets, the absence of public buildings, the difficulties under which the citizens laboured for the want of those numerous fine works which grace a city naturally far inferior to this. And so, if by legitimate enactment the hands of the Corporation could be strengthened in this matter, he for one should go as far as anybody to attain it for them. He had always regarded the log-rolling policy which prevailed in the Legislative Assembly, with regard to the railways, as a bar to the legitimate progress of New South Wales. He regarded it as a monstrous thing that the three lines of railways had been made to proceed simultaneously, when there was no doubt that it was to the interest of the whole colony that the southern railway should be extended to the rich districts from which they now derived no other revenue but that received from the sale of land. He did not regard the question of railways as of any great importance, because he thought they were all agreed upon it. He advocated the extension of trunk lines supplemented by tramways to make them profitable. But, as Mr. Stuart said in his speech to the electors of East Sydney, all these questions were subservient to that question, on which alone depended the happiness of the people—he meant education. (Cheers.) Now he supposed he must regard this question as the most important—and well it might be so—of all those which had been made the election-cry at this period. He begged of them to believe that it was from no interested motives he expressed his unhesitating opinion on this subject. From the very first moment that the Public Schools Act was passed, he regarded it as a most able solution of a most difficult question. It appeared to him that its principles involved the nearest approach to that state of things which ought to prevail in a community in the matter of education. They might glean from what he had said that he was prepared to support the principles of the Public Schools Act in its integrity. (Cheers.) He was not one of those who would subscribe to the dogma which said that a little learning is a dangerous thing. He thought a little learning was a most useful thing, and many a good fellow had had his progress through life harassed by the want of it. He need not tell them that education was the parent of virtue any more than he need tell them that crime is the child of ignorance. He was convinced that it was the duty of the State to provide primary education for the children of those men who might not be able otherwise to provide it for them. He could not help feeling that a very unnecessary amount of difficulty had been imported in this election into this question of education—for what purpose he knew not, except it were for the purpose of serving some political trick. He did not consider that there was anything in the Public Schools Act to deprive it of the character of a national Act. What was anything national except that which served the purposes of the majority? And though he imagined that the Public Schools Act, however perfect it might be supposed to be, was capable of improvement, he would not touch one of its conditions so long as it fulfilled the object it was intended to fulfil to the satisfaction of so large a majority of the people. (Cheers.) As he had said briefly to them in his written address, though the Land Act had failed to a certain extent in attaining the object which he honestly believed Mr. Robertson had in introducing it—that was to say, the encouragement of an industrious population, it had solved at least one thing—that free selection was necessary to the interests of the country. Now some of his opponents might tell them that he could not give them an honest expression of his opinions on this matter simply because he derived his means of living from the occupation of the Crown lands. But if any of his opponents did say that he counselled the electors to do as he would by such an assurance—namely, despise it. (Cheers.) There was not a man in the whole community who was more impressed with the conviction that the introduction of a thriving agricultural population was one of the great wants of the country. (Cheers.) And, if returned to the Assembly, he would favour any amendment of the law that would encourage the settlement of that very desirable element on our lands. There was one other matter to which he could not but allude, and that was the release of the prisoner Gardiner. Though he thought the Government made a very great mistake in the matter he never felt it was a question which ought to have been made a matter of confidence or no confidence with them. He deplored the want of tact which induced the Governor ever to explain his reasons for releasing that man, and still more did he deplore the introduction of those reasons into the Assembly. But this he would say, that he thought it was a great mistake to release that man, and a still greater mistake to deport him elsewhere. (Cheers.) If he was fit to be released, he was fit to be turned amongst them. He thought a most dangerous precedent had been established, because if that sort of thing was to obtain they might be swamped by all the criminals of Europe. As to the mail service, he remembered when the Macgregor started on her first trip to San Francisco he regarded it as one of the greatest triumphs which Mr. Parkes had obtained for New South Wales, and he sincerely hoped, notwithstanding the preliminary failure of this valuable service, that steps might be taken to make it a permanent direct service between New South Wales and California—(cheers)—irrespective, if necessary, of New Zealand altogether. In a young community like this there were reasons against free trade which were worthy of very serious consideration; there were reasons for a stimulus to trade which a modified form of protection ensures. But only for that reason would he listen for one instant to the question of protection ever becoming popular in New South Wales. The welfare of the multitude and that legislation which produced the means of living for the multitude at the cheapest rate was that which should obtain the sanction of the people. (Hear, hear.) Now, it was a hackneyed argument to say that free trade does this. There was not the shadow of a doubt about it; and so long as that was undisputed, so long would he support the principle of free trade wherever he might have an opportunity of doing so. At the same time, let them understand him that if he could be made to feel that a modified form of protection which would stimulate the introduction of some manufactures—manufactures that could be produced here at as cheap or cheaper rate than they could be imported, he should not consider it inconsistent with his duty to support such a modified form of protection. He could not leave them without referring to the question of water supply. There was no doubt about it that Sydney laboured under considerable disadvantages—he meant natural disadvantages—in this matter; and it was a positive and undoubted fact that whatever the present water supply might be, it would in a very few years be utterly inadequate for the requirements of this rapidly-increasing city. And some scheme would have to be devised by which, for years to come, this most vital question shall be finally settled. He had given attention to many of the schemes which had been propounded, but to none had he as yet given his adherence, because he considered, so far as he understood them, and without having skill as an engineer to settle the matter to his own satisfaction, that some better scheme than any yet propounded would have to be devised. But he wished them clearly to understand that he was not insensible to the enormous importance of this matter, for it was one which affected the sanitary condition of the inhabitants; and if they sent him into the Assembly he would give that question his most earnest attention. (Cheers.) Well, he thought the electors of West Sydney were as much interested as anybody in the completion of our harbour improvements, because he was given to understand that unfortunate Darling Harbour is at present the most neglected and ill-used part of the port of Sydney of which they were so justly proud. He had already told them how interested he was in the progress and prosperity of Sydney, and that he was quite conscious of the importance of this matter. And if it should be his good fortune to represent West Sydney in the Assembly he should not, when the discussion upon this matter came on—as it must in a very short time—neglect their interests on this subject. He supposed the electors would have some questions to ask him presently, and he wished them to understand that, whether his replies were satisfactory or otherwise, they would come from his heart. (Cheers.) If there was one thing in the world that he prided himself upon more than another it was the determination which he had at all times felt to speak the truth. (Cheers.) It was one of the unfortunate necessities of a candidature for a seat in the Assembly that one was obliged to speak, more than was consistent with inclination, about oneself. He desired to say to them, so far as his opponents were concerned, that he should not utter one syllable in depreciation of one of them. (Cheers.) He did not wish to get a seat in the Assembly by any demerits of others which he might attempt to impress upon them—(hear, hear)—for he would rather, ten to one, go in there if he could feel that he possessed their confidence, simply because of his honesty of purpose, and his determination to render an independent help in the counsels of his country. (Cheers.) So that he hoped no amount of provocation would ever induce him during the election to utter a syllable which could or might infuse any bitterness into the contest. He came before them in the strength of his honest convictions that he should be able to serve them; and if they thought that the principles which he professed were such as to merit their confidence, he should be proud of the privilege of being their representative. (Cheers.) But if they did not think so, he should bow most cheerfully to their decision, and would hope, whoever might be elected, that they would show a determination to render them such services as would promote their particular interests and the welfare of the country generally. (Cheers.) He could not part from them without uttering his thanks for the patient attention they had given him. He hoped to have several opportunities of addressing the electors, and he trusted on the next occasion he might have the privilege of meeting them that he should be better able to address them on the various subjects they had to consider.

In answer to questions, Mr. DANGAR said that, from all he could see and hear, the Act under which the Transit Commissioners held office was a most defective one; that he was in favour of free trade between the colonies; that he was in favour of such taxation as should be absolutely necessary to enable the Corporation to do their duties effectively; that he was in favour of taxing Government property and unoccupied land; and that he was in favour of the present Public Schools Act.

Mr. C. KIDMAN proposed a vote of confidence in Mr. Dangar as a fit person to represent the electorate of West Sydney.

Mr. MOSES MOSS seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The meeting closed with cheers for the candidate, the chairman, and the Queen.

At a subsequent meeting, held at 9 o'clock, at the Golden Anchor, Parramatta-street, Mr. J. R. Street in the chair, Mr. Dangar addressed the meeting at length, and was listened to with great attention, and at the close of his address was much applauded. A resolution moved by Mr. Alexander Stuart, M.P., seconded by Mr. James M'Manamen, "That Mr. Dangar was a fit and proper person to represent West Sydney," was carried by acclamation. The meeting closed with three cheers for the candidate and three cheers for the Queen.

MR. COOPER FOR WEST SYDNEY.

ON last Saturday evening, Mr. W. H. Cooper addressed about two hundred of the electors of West Sydney from the balcony of Turner's Hotel, Parramatta-street. Mr. O'Neil acted as chairman of the meeting.

Mr. COOPER, who was well received, said he appeared before the electors under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, as no doubt his precipitate retirement from the East Sydney election had prejudiced some of them against him. They might have thought that he retired because he saw little chance of gaining a victory, or because he was afraid of the result, owing to the unfavourable reception he received in some portions of the electorate. Whatever cause induced him to retire, he could assure them that fear was not one of them. At the moment of his retirement he was perfectly well assured that he would have been successful. The large amount of support guaranteed to him left no doubt in his mind that he would have occupied a very respectable position on the poll; but his reason for retiring was a thorough patriotic one—(cheers)—and one for which he claimed some little degree of credit. He retired because he thought that, by remaining as one of the four Government candidates, he would imperil the cause of the people in the contest, which had assumed a somewhat angry and bitter character. He saw that the bunching of four candidates would be a declaration of antagonism against the eight others, each one of whom would therefore have got his friends to plump for him; and the result might have been that even Mr. Parkes himself would have been rejected. He felt, therefore, though he was assured that he would occupy a good position on the poll, that it was his duty to retire. He thought that the charge of cowardice which had been made against him must fall to the ground, because he had again come forward; and, whatever his chances of success might be—whether he should appear in a good position on the poll, or whether he should be in an ignominious position—he would persevere until the end, and not retire until beaten and utterly subdued. He must confess that he had very few claims upon them—(hear, hear)—that he was yet young in public life—(hear, hear)—and comparatively unknown to most of them. He had done little—(hear, hear)—which could recommend him to their consideration; but he would ask those of them who were disposed to judge men impartially, and who were inclined to weigh their actions without too hastily giving a verdict against them, to regard that little portion of his life which had been passed before the public eye, and ascertain for themselves whether there was anything in it to merit their condemnation. In one respect he was sure he could appeal to them with confidence. Whatever mistaken course he had taken, he had always been straightforward and honest in the expression of every opinion he entertained. He had never been found speaking one way and voting another. It was but right, as he was asking for their suffrages, that he should inform them what his opinions were upon the various important questions which would probably have to be dealt with in the new Parliament. He supposed that one question of some interest was the question of city endowment. Now, though he was not in favour of throwing the burden of municipal matters upon the general revenue, he was in favour of supplementing the municipal revenue by the imposition of taxes upon certain avocations which are carried on in the metropolis. He would be in favour of handing over to the City Council the fees paid for publicans' and auctioneers' licenses; and he would also be in favour of imposing a wheel-tax, because he thought that everyone who used the street should contribute something towards their maintenance. (Cheers.) As matters now stand, the poorer classes in the community—those who gain their living by means of their vehicles—were taxed heavily by having to pay large license fees, while those who rolled about in their carriages were altogether untaxed. (Cheers.) He was not in favour of taking anything from the general revenue for municipal purposes. He thought the Municipal Council ought to raise sufficient revenue itself, and if the revenue were judiciously expended in those matters which conduce to the health and welfare of the citizens generally, there would be no municipal debt. He thought the present city debt was the result of mismanagement, and that we would have been in a better position than we are if more money had been expended in sewerage and water supply, instead of upon costly buildings of little use or ornamental. He was in favour of the abolition of tolls on public roads. This was an opinion which he had held for many years, and which he had expressed on many occasions. He believed there was no more unjust way of raising revenue than by tolls, and it was a wasteful way, because the greater portion of the money collected went into the hands of a third person, and never reached the Government at all. The most equitable way for obtaining money for the maintenance of roads was by taxing the land bordering upon the roads; and he thought that it would not only be a fairer way of raising revenue, but that it would be more effectual, and that the roads would, in consequence, be kept in a better state of repair at less cost to the country. He was in favour of the appropriation of Government money towards obtaining a permanent water supply for the city and suburbs. This was a matter which he thought should not be left to the Municipal Council. The work should not be a merely municipal undertaking; it should be a work of national importance, and the water supply should not benefit the city and suburbs only, but a large extent of the country; and, if elected as their representative, he would vote for any reasonable amount of money for the purpose of providing the city and suburbs with a permanent water supply. There was one measure which he thought was required more than all others at the present time, and that was a Civil Service Act. It was impossible that we could have an efficient Civil Service while the persons in the employ of the Government occupied their present unpleasant position with regard to those in power. The men in the Public Service were dependent upon the caprice of Ministers, or the favourites of Ministers, or influential members of Parliament, or influential citizens, to obtain the better positions and the higher salaries. (Cheers.) The matter should be regulated upon some equitable basis, and it would be his endeavour to see that a measure was introduced in order to provide for the proper regulation of the employment and salaries of the Civil servants. Upon the question that was engaging the attention of the community almost to the exclusion of all other questions—he meant that of education—he held very strong opinions indeed. He held that those persons who were agitating for a reform in the Public Schools Act, and the abolition of the Denominational schools, were enemies to the people—(cheers and groans)—and whatever—(interruption)—might be his fate—whether he should be returned as their representative or not—he would never cease—(interruption)—in his endeavours to prevent the degradation which was sought to be cast upon this community. (Cheers and dissent.) It was a humiliating thing that people were to be found willing to listen to men who insulted their reason—(expressions of dissent)—who told them that they were not fit to be trusted with the care of their own offspring—(hear, hear)—who told them that they were so lost to every sense of duty to their own families, that the State had to be called in to take their children and educate them in a way of which they disapproved. The men who told them that were heaping insult upon them and libeling the parents of this country. They should bear in mind that this idea of compulsion was associated with that of the abolition of Denominational schools, so that they would have no choice of the school to which their children should be sent, but they would be compelled to send them to a school from which the Bible was excluded. The men who advocated a system of that kind insulted the community. [A voice: "What about the bullet-mould and harness cask?"] That gentleman had made some reference to a matter in which he (Mr. Cooper) was personally concerned—about the bullet mould and harness cask. It had been said that he had insulted the free selectors of the country. (A voice: "So you did.") He never did; he never said they were dishonest. He never attacked the free selectors; he attacked the law under which they took up their land; and to any man who would carefully and thoroughly examine the law it would be apparent that it was a law which did not benefit the poor man. Instead of leading the poor man into property and comfort, it did quite the reverse. He had never made an attack upon any class in the community. He was a great deal more the friend of the poor man than were those who would hound him down because he made use of a thoughtless expression, and he was ten times more the friend of the poor man than those who advocated compulsory education. As he had been accused of libelling the free selectors, he would show how this system would place a most powerful weapon in the hands of the squatters to be used against the free selectors. If, away in the interior of the country, a man selected a piece of land upon a squatter's run, and if he had a large family of children whose services he might require, he could be vexatiously prosecuted by the squatter for not sending those children to school, and, taken in that light, this compulsory system would be detrimental to the best interests of the country. He did not intend to go through the whole of Mr. Greenwood's programme. He could say that, from beginning to end, it was compulsion and something worse than compulsion—it was a deliberate insult to the people; and, so far from the scheme tending to harmonise the community, and tending to bring classes to one harmonious whole, it would have the opposite effect. It would create two classes in the community, and they would be bitterly antagonistic to one another. It would make men either religious bigots or infidels. There would be no medium between the two. It was impossible that a man with a religious feeling in his heart could endure to send his child to such a school as that advocated by Mr. Greenwood: and so we would have growing up in this community two large classes—one trained to be religious and holding Christianity to their hearts and another scoffing at them because of their belief in religion. That was not a proper or desirable state of things to bring about, but it would be brought about if the League had their way. The only men who approved of this agitation were men who are infidels at heart—(cheers)—and he could prove conclusively that what he said was the truth. He had seen, within the last few days, a pamphlet upon "Religion versus Education," in support of Mr. Greenwood's scheme. The writer openly declared his contempt for the Bible, and for all men who held the doctrines of Christianity, while he lauded Mr. Greenwood to the skies. Mr. Greenwood did not profess to be an infidel—he professed to hold the doctrines of Christianity; but he (Mr. Cooper) said that the infidel, who so openly avowed his disbelief in religion, was less dangerous than the man who betrayed his religion with a kiss; and that was what Mr. Greenwood did. (Cheers.) He pretended to believe while he sowed in our hearts the seed of unbelief. There was great danger in this. If we accepted this huckstering doctrine, we would bring this country down into the dishonoured dust. (Cheers, and expressions of dissent.) There could be no true national feeling unless it came from the heart and not the head; and there was nothing that so took hold of the human heart and led men into paths of earnestness and peace as a reverence for religion. Whatever our opinions or our doubts upon the subject might be, one thing was certain—that this alone could make a nation great, and lead them to act in such a way as to gain the respect of the world. Whatever our religious beliefs might be, or however we might vary in opinions, if we did not hold them strongly, and if we allowed any man to wrest from us the belief in our souls, we were in danger of coming to ruin, and our country also was in danger of coming to ruin. The experience of the world showed that the theory of the superiority of secular education was utterly false. There was not a State that ever existed, from the earliest times to the present, that had not been ruined when it gave up its ancient beliefs. So long as it had a strong national feeling renewing its impulses and giving it life-blood, it was safe; but, when it began to waver and split up into jealous sections, its superiority was gone. Thus had perished Carthage, and Tyre, and Venice; and, if the seed of unbelief took root among our people, so would perish the grand old country from which we have sprung. (Cheers.) There was great danger to Australia in this division of sects which people were striving to foment. Let each man worship God as he thinks fit, but let no man try to force another to wear a flannel shirt because he himself is cold. Let each man be the keeper of his own conscience, and scorn to listen to him who would throw any dogma down another's throat. He had to address another meeting to-night, and he would not, therefore, detain them longer. He would have other opportunities of laying his views before them, and he would conclude by saying that, whatever the result of the election might be—whatever might be their verdict upon him—he would rest satisfied with it. He did not come before them to solicit their suffrages; he did not come before them to ask for their favourable consideration; but he asked them to regard his conduct, to listen to his words, and, if they thought there was patriotism in him, or the ability or the desire to serve them, he asked them to return him. But, if they thought he was unfit to be honoured with their confidence, if they thought he was so wanting in ability, or so insensible to his public duties that he could not discharge the trust faithfully, he asked them to go to the poll and vote against him, and they could depend upon it that he would not repine. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. P. R. LARKIN, seconded by Mr. D. O'CONNOR the meeting affirmed that Mr. Cooper was a fit and proper person to become one of the representatives of the electorate.

Mr. COOPER returned thanks, and the meeting was then brought to a termination.

Mr. Cooper afterwards addressed another meeting of the electors of West Sydney at the Post Office Hotel.

THE ELECTIONS—LIST OF CANDIDATES.

THE following candidates are announced for the electorates named. Those marked with an asterisk held seats in the late Assembly.

Argyle	E. Butler*
	Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert
	William Davies
	James Stewart
Balranald	J. J. Phelps*
Bathurst	E. Webb
	F. B. Suttor
Bogan	G. W. Lord
Canterbury	E. Hill*
	J. Lucas*
	Aaron Wheeler
Central Cumberland	C. E. Jeanneret
	J. Lackey*
	J. Byrnes
	A. H. M'Culloch, jun.
Camden	Captain Onslow*
	T. Garrett*
Carcoar	T. D[illegible]y
	S. Moyer
Clarence	T. Bawden*
	E. C. Madgwick
	C. H. Fawcett
Eden	H. Clarke*
Gold Fields (South)	E. A. Baker*
	H. Copeland
Gold Fields (West)	D. Buchanan*
	Dr. Sam
	Dr. George On Lee
Gold Fields (North)	H. E. Kingsmill
	T. F. De Courcy Browne
	R. Forster
Goulburn	W. Teece, jun.*
	Thomas Dawson
Gwydir	Mr. Dangar
	J. Single
	— Gurley
Hartley	Thomas Brown
Hastings	R. B. Smith*
Hawkesbury	W. R. Piddington*
	H. Moses*
	— Davies
Hunter	J. F. Burns*
	John Berry
Hunter (Upper)	F. White
	T. Hungerford
	Dr. Gordon
	J. W. Smart
Hunter (Lower)	A. H. Jacob*
Illawarra	S. W. Grey
	E. R. Evans
	A. Lysaught
Kiama	J. Stewart*
Lachlan	James Watson*
Liverpool Plains	Henley Bennett*
Macquarie (East)	W. H. Suttor
Macquarie (West)	Mr. Pilcher
	Mr. Rotton
Maitland (West)	H. R. Cohen
	Dr. Brookes
	W. Farthing
	T. S. Ledsam
	A. S. Hamilton
Maitland (East)	S. Scholey*
	A. Dodds
Monaro	A. Montague
Morpeth	P. O'Keeffe
Mudgee	P. A. Jennings*
Narellan	John Hurley*
Nepean	Major P. L. C. Shepherd
	J. T. Ryan
New England	S. H. Terry*
Northumberland	J. Hannell
	F. Stevens
Orange	H. L. Nelson*
Paterson	Hon. W. M. Arnold*
	H. H. Brown
Patrick's Plains	W. C. Browne*
	A. Bowman
Queanbeyan	W. G. O'Neill
	J. J. Wright
	T. Shanahan
	W. Forster*
Sydney (West)	J. Wearne*
	G. R. Dibbs
	G. Thornton
	J. Robertson*
	J. G. O'Connor*
	J. G. Raphael*
	A. Cameron
	W. H. Cooper*
	H. C. Dangar
Shoalhaven	J. Warden*
St. Leonards	B. O. Holtermann
	R. Lord
	Hon. J. S. Farnell*
Tumut	James Hoskins*
Wellington	J. S. Smith*
	T. Wythes
Williams	W. Watson
Windsor	R. Driver*
	W. Walker
Wollombi	J. A. Cunneen*
	J. Eckford
Yass Plains	M. Fitzpatrick*
	J. Remmington.

CANDIDATES RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Paddington—Hon. J. Sutherland*, unopposed
Newcastle—Hon. G. A. Lloyd*, 641 votes
Sydney (East)—Hon. H. Parkes*, 3828 votes
J. Macintosh*, 3651 votes
A. Stuart, 3083 votes
J. Davies, 2394 votes
Parramatta—Hugh Taylor*, 480 votes
C. J. Byrnes, 361 votes
Glebe—Hon. G. W. Allen*, 1239 votes
Newtown—S. C. Brown*, unopposed.

BRILLIANT METEOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As I was coming down the hill in Hunter-street, between Castlereagh-street and Pitt-street, at thirty-three minutes past 10 p.m. on Friday, I observed the most brilliant meteor I ever witnessed, sweeping *across* the heavens, in a direction from N. to S., and (which is most unusual) in a path very nearly *parallel* with the plane of the horizon, and apparently about 35° to 40° above the horizon.

It was visible fully five seconds, and its course was comparatively slow—slower than any I ever observed. It had a comet-like tail, and seemed, as it swept along across nearly the whole of that portion of the sky which was visible to me between the face of the *Sydney Morning Herald* block on the one hand and the Union Bank on the other hand, to increase in brilliancy until arriving at a stage of the most intense incandescence, it burst in a grand celestial pyrotechnic display and was lost. It would be interesting to know whether any of its fiery constituents reached the earth, for it seemed to me that such a burning mass could not *all* be mere gas, or of a volatile character.

Yours truly,
H. N. HARRISON.

SILK GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—More than six months ago attention was called, and given to a greater extent than previously, to the subject of silk growing in Australia. Some few, no doubt, followed out into practice what appeared so attractive in theory; and as one of these, I beg to offer some remarks, not as giving the results of an individual experience, which would be altogether premature, but rather as giving utterance to a few general thoughts on a subject which in itself is of great importance. The foundation fact, which I assume as admitted, is that Australia has a climate remarkably suited for the growth of silk. In this we differ from Great Britain and the northern parts of Europe, for though success has been attained here and there in the north of Europe, it has at the best been only partial, and as regards Great Britain, we may say generally that the attempt has been totally unsuccessful. Some think that the pursuit is alien to British habits, and have inferred that, therefore, it cannot take deep root in these British colonies; and I remember a statement made at one of the public meetings that no English-speaking community had ever given themselves to the growing of silk, which was received with marked attention, and accepted as a fact. But this does not seem strictly correct. Not to speak of the movement in the United States forty years ago, which degenerated at last into a gigantic gambling affair, though not without having in one year produced 400,000 lbs. of superior silk, more recently the State of California has applied itself to silk-growing on a large scale. Mr. Coote, of Queensland, in his lecture on sericulture, states that there are 20,000,000 mulberry trees planted in California (a very large proportion, no doubt, can be little more than rooted cuttings)—a large figure relatively to that given elsewhere as the number of *trees* in one of the principal silk-producing departments in France, that of the Drôme, namely, 3,000,000. Incidentally we meet with evidence that silk has taken root in America, as in the disastrous flood in the early part of this year from the bursting of a water-dam, it appeared that 125 hands had been thrown out of employ at Stoneville by the destruction of Skinner's silk-factory, which he had built at a cost of £25,000. So that we need not be discouraged by an idea that there can be no affinity between growing silk and English-speaking communities. If we have the enterprise it may not be found difficult to engraft the habit. The question of the superior adaptedness of our climate is one of much greater moment than appears at first sight. Climate has more to do with successful cultivation than has soil; and in illustration of how much depends on the subtle influences of climate for the superabounding in the mulberry leaf of the resinous and saccharine constituents, which indeed are the silk, it is well known that the weight of silk is in a precise arithmetical ratio to the shortness of the time consumed in the feeding up; thus in China they reckon that where climate allows the feeding up to be completed in twenty to twenty-five days, a given quantity of eggs would yield twenty-five ounces of silk, which, if thirty to forty days be required would yield only ten ounces of silk. In an experiment in England it was found that the acclimatised worm there eat as large a quantity of leaf as the French, but produced only one-fifth the weight of silk. Nor is the difference of result confined to the silk. In this colony for three successive seasons an experiment was tried upon identically the same lot of eggs, and a large proportion of males or of females was induced, according as one or another variety of leaf was used. But these trees were not indigenous, and it is not recorded that similar results follow in the regions where they are indigenous. To what, then, if not to subtle influences of climate, can all these curious phenomena be ascribed? As a matter of fact, Mrs. Neill's cocoons have been pronounced by experts in Europe as equal to the best Italian silk before the disease; and her rearings, and those of others, have been completed in 28 days or less. Then is it not a matter of vast importance if there really be a marvellous adaptation in our climate for the growth of silk?

If we have a soil in which the trees will thrive, and an atmosphere and a temperature so congenial to the worms, we have also the advantage of commencing *de novo*, and of knowing what to do and what to avoid. In 1870 the foremost man in this industry in New South Wales wrote, we should "endeavour to take the highest standpoint reached in Europe as our Australian starting point—to obtain the finest silkworm grain obtainable, and treat it systematically for improvement." This was before M. Roland's regenerated races were known of here. Few persons even of those who give attention to the subject have adequately realised what scope exists for improvement. I find in Tomlinson's "Cyclopædia of the Useful Arts," in the new edition published as recently as 1868, the following very startling statement. Referring to the altered character of the leaf-food from the altered system of cultivation, and its disastrous reaction on the health and vigour of the worm, it is stated that at one time an ounce of silkworm eggs yielded 140 lbs. of silk. By gradual diminution the quantity came to be 100, 80, 50, 30, 20, down to 14 lbs. in 1856. And now I believe the average yield is reckoned at something under ten pounds of silk per ounce of eggs. The higher figures here given seem almost beyond belief; though, upon the estimate of Dandolo, a most painstaking observer, six worms at the period when preparing to spin, or, in other words, six living bags of the liquid silk, will weigh an ounce; and this, supposing all the hatching to be reared within say 10 per cent., gives a total weight which allows a large margin for evaporation and weight of the chrysalids over and above 140 pounds. It must also be borne in mind that the ounce weight of insects has been employed for the time in transmuting near upon a ton weight of leaves. Disregarding, however, the extreme figures, there is much matter for reflection here. What if it be given to Australia to commence a scale in which as it stretches far away into the future the above figures should come to be in the reverse order! And why should not this be possible? Can men of science offer any well-grounded reason why that which has been cannot again be? The ideas of most men respecting silkworms are so associated with that of artificial heat that perhaps it was as much a surprise to scientific men as to the silk growers of Piedmont and Lombardy, when M. Roland produced a new hardy race reared in the regions of snow. I speak with diffidence; still I cannot but think that the fact has its bearing on the question before us, the possibility of treating the worm in Australia for "systematic improvement," and aiming at results not now even dreamt of in Europe. There the numerous small growers are the peasantry; their ways are the ways of their fathers before them, and their grain has well nigh worn itself out. Is it irrational to suppose that well-directed British intelligence and enterprise, combined with advantages of soil, climate, and opportunity, might now enter upon a career of improvement in the production of silk scarcely possible to the European? In India its production in the hands of the natives is also degenerating every year (See Parl. Paper, 1870), and, at the best, the silk produced in tropical regions from multiple-brooded worms is not the silk produced in Italy and France from annuals. For the latter quality of silk the European market is unlimited, and in the culture of this we here have unlimited scope for improvement.

As to the idea suggested of our growing silk all the year round, it appears to me our policy is not to attempt competition with the East in growing silk from multiple-brooded worms, but as just mentioned, to use and improve the annual. No produce from the Eastern multiple-brooded can rank in quality with that reared in Italy and France from annual worms, of which quality their market can take to any extent, and price no object. But, with the new power of accelerating or retarding hybernation at will, we might, by cultivating varieties of leaf and skilful pruning, so time the food as practically to have several annual crops while using only the annual worm; and this would indeed be, as described by the President of the London Silk Association, a revolution in the trade. As the industry develops, this certainly is an object deserving of our utmost attention, for it may be that Australia has natural advantages in this respect for taking a position unrivalled.

I am told by one who was reared here that he usually estimates his proportion of deaths, unless under special circumstances at 5 to 8 per cent. Whether any other rearer can testify to such a fortunate turn-out, I cannot say, but as an illustration of what is possible here in the way of improvement it is very remarkable. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" states the loss during rearing usually calculated upon in Europe at from 40 to 60 per cent.; in rare instances of favourable rearing by large proprietors, the proportion of loss may be reduced to 30 per cent. Even M. Roland says, "Set to hatch double the quantity of what you want to spin." If Australia can rear 90 or 95 per cent. of her hatchings, it will in very truth be a bright beginning *de novo!*

The possibility of such an improvement in the ratio of deaths is an important point in these colonies, because of its intimate connection with the labour question. Deaths take place throughout the process up to the time of spinning; hence a large margin must be calculated for the labour as well as food wasted; and when any one puts forward a statement that so many persons can manage so many ounces, it is well to ask if it mean so many ounces set to hatch, or so many ounces expected to be reared. Perhaps a much larger experience is needed before any judgment can be formed on extensive silk culture in its relation to the labour question in these colonies. In the case of small rearings it is desirable that the labour should wholly or in part be that which is not otherwise utilised, such as that of a household; and as regards large rearings, say three ounces and upwards, it is essential that labour be economised in every way by a strict attention to method. Method in the picking of the leaves, in the packing, in the sorting, method in the feeding and cleaning—in fact strict method throughout all stages of the operation is necessary both for the comfort and the profit of it. The adage "time is money" is true herein in an emphatic sense. I have no fear upon the labour question properly understood, for I believe many a rural or suburban home might be made the happier for growing silk. Silk culture has ever been a means of distributing blessings to the many; unlike wool which enriches the few, or cotton grown by labour on which for so long a curse rested. Mr. James Manning's picture of the excitement on the return of the silk season (however sceptical we may be upon the suitableness of the shearing-shed) is more than a pleasant fancy, for its outline has been often traced in personal experience; and it is worthy of note that it is they who have given the labour and learned the discouragements by experience who are the most thorough believers in this industry, as both interesting and profitable, and as eminently suited for these colonies. They perceive in it a new illustration of an old law—an obsolete law colonists are sometimes apt to think it—that the most royal road to wealth is by attention to little things.

Of this we may be assured—the world's supply of silk will not keep pace with the world's demand for it, nor has for a quarter of a century past. The requirements of Europe are met by adulteration increasing year by year. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" is my authority for the statement that a larger number of the inhabitants of our earth are clad in silk than in any other textile material whatever. Of course in the East it enters largely into male attire; in temperate and cold latitudes one sex can testify to its warmth and comfort as well as elegance, and price alone is that which prevents its being universal; but the comfort of wearing silk is comparatively unknown to the other sex, and perhaps mainly for the same reason.

What then, is in truth the prospect or likelihood of Australia entering upon this field of labour to an extent any way commensurate with its importance and her own powers? We must candidly admit it has not as yet taken firm hold of the minds of the community, and probably this is not to be looked for at present. Still there is reason to believe that a goodly number have taken the first step—have planted mulberry. A free selector may have done more for his children in having simply planted a bundle of mulberry cuttings than he imagines. If it take long for public opinion to ripen, there is this encouraging fact—the trees are growing meanwhile. The class of intelligent farmers is a class for whom silk culture is well suited, and there is also a large class of educated persons of moderate means possessing their own freehold. All households thus favourably circumstanced might do well to consider the benefits offered at small cost by silk culture; for though assuredly the silk growing as a business is no mere child's play, it is that in which the labour of young persons, intelligently directed, can be of great use. It has something to offer to all ages and grades. A very ordinary intelligence may suffice for profitable silk-growing, but there is abundant scope for a higher order of mind; and it is true that, other things being equal, he will be the most successful grower of silk who can take intelligent interest in the phenomena of light, heat, electricity, meteorology, and arboriculture.

It remains to ask, can the Government do anything to promote this industry? If we cannot offer a bonus for the planting of mulberry, as in Victoria, a scale might be devised on a liberal basis, and a notification to *free selectors* diffused throughout the colony that the planting of mulberry would be counted as improvements under the Act, according to this published scale. The Land Act does not allow of a portion of the school reserves being appropriated to this purpose; let a short Act be introduced, not complicating it with any general policy of an Amending Land Act. Until the time for instruction in silk-growing be made part of the school curriculum, offer a per-centage on salary to any teacher who would devote a specified portion of his recreation hours to the silkworms, and let the assisting him be a reward for extra good conduct in the scholars. There would be no lack of willing hands on the part of either. Let a popular manual be compiled for school and general use by a competent man, who should be in some sense a Government skilled officer to whom the school teachers could apply for occasional advice when required. If we had, as in Victoria, a Department of Agriculture, it would soon be felt, and especially when our export was of "grain" as well as silk, that we must have this skilled Government officer—an inspector, or rather "assayer," we will call him, considering that the article he would have to do with (grain) might be worth its weight in gold. This matter of the growing "grain" for export demands notice. The growing for grain, as distinct from the growing for silk, is a special art in Europe, and it will have to be the same here. A few peculiarly qualified will have to make it their business. They must take charge of the produce from the time the cocoon is spun, and they must either be acquainted with the modes of controlling the hybernation or in connection with those that are. The rearing of good "grain" for seed, in the case of silkworms, requires attention to the principles of in-and-in breeding with careful selection, familiar enough to our sheep and cattle breeders, but very difficult of apprehension in the case of a tiny object issuing from a shell no bigger than a pin's head. There is *inflexible law* in one as the other; but who else is likely to care for it besides the man who makes its study his special business? High-class breeders of sheep and cattle are therefore few, and just so must it be as regards the breeders of silkworm grain. Really good grain will probably for many *years* to come fetch an exceptional price, though lately we have been told of Japan grain selling at fifteen pence a card. But the fact seems to me not to touch the real point. I have no doubt that at the time Mr. Brady's grain was selling at £3 the ounce, grain was to be purchased in the same part of Europe for a few shillings the ounce. The point is this: if the European silk-grower can assure himself—"this grain is healthy, and its worms will give me good silk, which our own worms, perishing from off the face of my country by millions, will not,"—why, he will be prepared to giv any price for it. But the difficulty I see is this—how can grain from here be warranted? Hence a necessity, not as yet provided for, unless Australia is willing to supply the grain market upon the Roland scheme. If not prepared for this, though there would be immense advantages in having the assistance of his established reputation, then we need either a voluntary association through all the colonies—say, under the name of the "Institute of Australian Grainers"—whose brand mark shall have earned a reputation of its own, or the official seal of a Government "assayer." The Europeans call out for quantity. Often the judgment pronounced on samples sent is to this effect:—The sample is excellent, but nothing could be done unless you can send this in quantity; if you can, the market will take any amount. It seems to me the veriest trifling to expect to find a market in Europe for small isolated lots of grain of uncertified origin. Let there be sufficient to attract notice, and a powerful name to give it warranty, and probably a lucrative trade will be done in grain for many a year to come, all fifteen-penny Japan cards notwithstanding. The Rev. Mr. Pacilio stated at the public meeting that as the Italian silk men could not trust the Japanese, the proprietor had to leave his home and himself to come out with his bags of rich coin to buy in Japan. He was obliged to do it, for there was no other place in the world to look to.

The interests and the pleasures of a nation find expression in its national proverbs. Under the sunny climes of Italy many a household has been gladdened by their familiar proverb, "Patience and perseverance turn mulberry leaves into the silken robes of a queen." It is well expressed, for the "patience" needed is something more than that of the husbandman who simply waits for the ripening of his crops; and all who know experimentally know how often there is a special call for "perseverance," because the little creature looks very insignificant at the first, and discouragements arise during its progress; though domesticated and capable of an "education," it is a creature of a high degree of sensitiveness. But with somewhat of profounder feeling, and without knowing that a tree which had blessed the families of the East for centuries was termed the Ailanthus, or "Tree of Heaven," the national life of those sunny regions in the civilised West poured itself forth into another proverb, deeply significant, and uttered in pious awe, "The mulberry is a tree which is full of the blessings of God."

F.

December 11.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

(From the Times, August 29.)

THE annual balance-sheet of the Corporation of the City of London, prepared by Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain, shows that last year the receipts of the City Estate amounted to £538,651 16s. 11d. There was a balance in hand to begin with of £52,491 17s. 9½d., and the next item is that of £90,865 4s. 11½d., in respect of rents and quit-rents. Renewing fines produced £9572 odd; premiums for granting leases, £350; bequests, £135 13s. 4d.; interest on Government securities, £9487 8s. 9d., and interest on purchase moneys of property sold, £3267 1s. 6d. The receipts from the markets were, in all, £85,935—namely, from the Metropolitan Cattle-market, Islington, £32,555; the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, Smithfield, £42,729; Leadenhall, £2080; Farringdon, £1110; Smithfield Hay Market, £165; Billingsgate, £6123 19s. 9d.; and Columbia, £1170. The voluntary metage of grain, &c., realized £2006; the fruit metage, £3481; stamping weights and measures, £87; brokers' rents, £7529; justiciary fees, £1048; reimbursements by the Treasury on account of prisons, £5186; and on account of criminal prosecutions, £1339; Mayor's Court fees (gross), £8496; officers' surplus fees and profits, £6417; sundry and casual receipts, £2057; and a reimbursement in connection with the Shah's entertainment, £1000. The receipts also include £29,685 taken from the reserve fund for the purposes of the New Library and Museum and the purchase of freehold property; and £215,233, the amount of loans raised upon the Metropolitan Cattle Market account (£42,600), and for the western extension of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry market (£172,633). The expenditure amounted to £467,518. The principal items were:—Charges on markets, £87,231—namely, Islington Cattle Market, £35,995; Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, £45,517; Leadenhall, £689; Farringdon, £827; Smithfield Hay Market £82; Billingsgate, £2210; Columbia, £1321; and general market charges and expenses, £550; police expenses and expenses of the magistracy, £30,594; expenses of prisons, £19,247; and of the administration of criminal justice, £7331; expenses of civil government, £47,840; educational expenses, £6020; Bills in Parliament, £3358; expenses of the Queen's reception on Thanksgiving Day, £3556; cost of the Shah's entertainment, £15,861; erection of the new Library and Museum, £8531; gratuity to the city architect, £5000; pensions and almshouses, £5949, and charitable donations, £1907. In addition £108,999 was spent on the western extension of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, and £28,393 on the enlargement of Billingsgate, while £14,062 was invested in the purchase of property, and loans to the extent of £40,000 were discharged. The net balance carried forward to this year's account was £71,133. It will be thus seen that there was a loss of £3437 on the Metropolitan Cattle Market, £2788 on the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market, and £151 on Columbia Market; and a profit of £1391 on Leadenhall, £343 on Farringdon, £83 on the Hay Market, and £3913 on Billingsgate. The cost of the civil government of the city (£47,840) included £9642 paid to the late Lord Mayor; £6535, the expenses of the Mayor's Court; £2646 paid to the Controller, £2303 to the Remembrancer, and £2646 to the City Solicitor, and £9763 for the maintenance and keeping of the Guildhall. The educational expenses were thus divided:—City of London School, £2031 3s. 8d., and Freeman's Orphan School, £4018 18s. 6d. In connection with Thanksgiving Day, £1586 was spent in erection of seats and alterations to Temple Bar, £525 for medals in commemoration of the event, and £549 on gratuities; while at the Shah's entertainment the upholsterers' work alone cost £4391, gasfitters' work £1016, supper and refreshments (including wine and soda water) £2268, painters' and decorators' work £933, and alterations to Guildhall, £2924. The gratuity of £5000 to the city architect (Mr. Horace Jones) was in recognition of the satisfactory manner in which he has carried out the large works intrusted to him during the past ten years. The accounts show, among other things, that the Corporation officers are extremely well paid. For instance, the recorder received last year £3000; the common-sergeant, £2550; Mr. Commission Kerr, £2100; the controller, £2100; the City Solicitor and the City Remembrancer, £1800 each; the City Commissioner of Police, £1687 10s.; and Mr. Haywood, the engineer, £2724. The Foreign Cattle Market was apparently a dead failure, for while the receipts were £4297, the expenditure was £17,256, of which £9483 was in respect of the interest of the purchase-money. Another important document is the accompanying balance statement of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation on the 31st of December last, exclusive of the value of its estates. The cash liabilities are estimated at £65,846, and the cash assets at £703,957, leaving a balance to the good of no less than £638,091. The loans, however, for which the Corporation estate is contingently liable should the trust or market revenues, surplus lands, &c., which are primarily liable, prove insufficient, amount to £5,232,500. They are thus enumerated:—Loan raised for the new Metropolitan Cattle-market, chargeable upon the revenues of the market and surplus lands £400,000, loan for city improvements, Holborn-valley, &c., chargeable on the city's fourpenny coal duty £1,855,000; and for other improvements chargeable on the Holborn-valley surplus lands, £656,400; various loans in connection with the construction of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market and approaches, and the western extension, chargeable on the tolls and rents and surplus lands, £1,247,000; loan for Newgate Market fund, chargeable on the sale of land and surplus of Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market tolls, £5000; for the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, £230,000; for Billingsgate Market enlargement, £80,000; for rebuilding the Royal Exchange (City's moiety), chargeable on the rents of the Gresham Estate, £95,000; and for rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge and purchasing Southwark Bridge, £654,100. In relation to these contingent loan liabilities this important statement is made in the balance-sheet:—"The Coal and Corn and Finance Committee having considered the several securities given for the above bonds, are of opinion that the liability will be discharged without ultimate recourse to the Corporation estates. This is without reference to the Foreign Cattle Market and the new Billingsgate Market, as the committee are unable to form an opinion thereon in their present undeveloped state." The stocks and securities belonging to the Corporation amount to £314,518, and the reserve fund to £497,991. Most of the loans fall due or are renewable within the next eight years, and the interest which the Corporation pays for the accommodation varies from 4 to 5 per cent., but is mostly 4½ per cent.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same beneficial effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil on the consumptive invalid. Allan G. Chattaway, Esq., Surgeon, of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—ADVT.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1446922

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday, December 11.

Sittings in Banco.

Before Sir James Martin (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice Hargrave, and Mr. Justice Cheeke.

PALMER V. TICKLE AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion on the part of the defendants to make absolute a rule nisi for a new trial obtained in June last on the grounds that the verdict was against evidence that the damages were demonstrably wrong, and that the Judge who presided at the trial was wrong in holding that the prefatory averments in the plaintiff's declaration were admitted on the pleadings.

The action was tried before Mr. Justice Cheeke at the sittings in May last, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff with £335 5s. 6d. damages. The trial extended over three days, and the evidence was very conflicting; but the material facts appear to have been as follows:—In 1872, Mr. F. B. Palmer, the plaintiff, was engaged as clerk to Messrs. Cable and Tickle, by an agreement under which he was entitled to £6 a week, his expenses, and 20 per cent. on the profits of their business. It was expressly stipulated that this agreement was not to make him a partner in the firm. The defendants, Tickle and Cable, were then in the colony, but Cable went to England by the next mail. Tickle remained until February and then went to England before Cable's return to the colony. Palmer was left in charge of the business with a power of attorney to act for the partners. Before Tickle left the colony an account was made out of the profits of the firm, which were calculated to amount to £4092. Palmer's one-fifth share of which was £818 8s. This sum was afterwards, in June, drawn out by Palmer and placed to his credit in the bank. In June, Cable returned to Sydney in the mail steamer. In October, 1873, Cable and Tickle were made insolvent on their own petition. Mr. Christopher Newton, who represented the English creditors, bought the assets in the estate by a Mr. Cubitt, his confidential clerk, Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb finding the money. An arrangement was made by Mr. Newton with Cable and Tickle that they should carry on the business and realise the assets, refunding the sum paid for the estate (£13,500), or, according to Mr. Newton, sufficient to pay all the creditors 12s. in the £; after which they were to retain the balance for themselves. The agreement sued upon was said by the plaintiff to have been made by Cable and Tickle with him, and was to the effect that such balance, after necessary deductions, was to be divided between them and Palmer, each of the partners to get 40 per cent., and Palmer the remaining 20 per cent.; the consideration being his services in the realisation of the assets. It appeared that the terms of the agreement were reduced into writing (though Cable swore that he never consented to them), but the draft agreement drawn by Mr. Dawson from the joint instructions of Tickle and Palmer was not signed, and this fact was relied upon by the defendants as a proof that the parties were never thoroughly agreed. Afterwards there were disagreements, and ultimately the defendants dismissed Palmer without any compensation for his services. Mr. Newton gave a different account of the arrangement for the purchase of the assets of the firm from that which was stated in the plaintiff's declaration, but it was contended that, whatever the arrangement was between Cable and Tickle and Mr. Newton, it could not affect the agreement between the former and Palmer, which was positive in its terms. Whether Messrs. Cable and Tickle were to retain the balance after the realization of £13,500, or only when all the creditors had been paid 12s. in the £, and Mr. Newton's commission, &c., satisfied, still the agreement between Palmer and the firm was that, after realising £13,500, he should receive 20 per cent. of the net profits. There was evidence that £13,500 had been paid to Newton, and that after that Cable paid £2000 to Tickle, on his departure for England, as his share, Cable being left to settle with Palmer.

It was estimated by several witnesses that the amount realised over £13,500 came to £5000 odd.

Mr. M. H. Stephen and Mr. C. J. Manning, instructed by Mr. John Dawson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Butler, Q.C., and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Rolin and Salter, for the defendants.

As to the damages found by the jury the amount—£335 5s. 6d.—was estimated on the following basis:—It was said by the plaintiff to be part of the agreement that at the time of settling Palmer would put back into the assets of the firm the £818 8s. which he had taken out as his share of the profits. Taking £5200 as the amount said to be realised over £13,500, and adding £818 8s. to it, the total amount—£6018 8s.—divisible between Cable, Tickle, and Palmer was ascertained. One-fifth of this amounted to £1203 13s. 7d., and by deducting the £818 8s. which Palmer had engaged to repay to the firm, the damages given were arrived at. The defendants argued that if the plaintiff was entitled to any damages at all the sum of £5200 ought to have been divided by 5, and then £818 8s., which they said Palmer had wrongfully taken out of the moneys of the firm, deducted; in which case the plaintiff would only be entitled to about £150. It was also urged that only nominal damages ought to have been given if Mr. Newton's account was believed, as there was no balance to be divided. The verdict was said to be generally against the evidence on the questions of the arrangement with Newton, the terms of the agreement, and the probabilities of the case.

The Chief Justice (after stating the facts of the case): The plaintiff's declaration in this action first recites the sequestration of the defendants' estate, the purchase of the assets by Christopher Newton and Co., and an agreement between Christopher Newton and Co. and the defendants that the defendants should realise the assets of the firm, and after deducting charges, pay the proceeds to C. Newton and Co., who had promised that as soon as they should be repaid the amount paid by them as purchase money for the said assets they would hold any balance of such proceeds at the disposal of the defendants. It then goes on to state the agreement between the defendants and the plaintiff on which this action is brought. The Judge ruled at the trial that the preliminary statement of facts was prefatory matter, and was not put in issue by the defendants' plea of *non assumpsit*. I am of opinion that his Honor's ruling was correct. This preliminary matter seems to me to be no part of the contract denied by that plea. I think that if it had formed part of the consideration for the contract it would have been put in issue; but it does not. I therefore think that the truth of those preliminary allegations must be taken to be admitted in these pleadings, and that his Honor was right in so holding. Now the first ground for the rule nisi is that the verdict was against evidence, and it is said that the evidence did not support the plaintiff's case as made by his declaration. A writing (not signed) was put in evidence which was said to contain the terms of the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendants. The plaintiff swore that all three parties agreed to the terms of it, and Mr. Dawson's evidence would also lead to the conclusion that its terms were assented to. The question for us to determine is whether this was sufficient evidence to warrant the jury in coming to the conclusion that the contract alleged in the declaration was really made. It appears to me that there was clearly evidence on both sides, and that it was entirely a matter for the decision of the jury. Notwithstanding the strong arguments urged as to the incredibility of the plaintiff's testimony, the jury have thought fit to come to the conclusion that the contract was made out. I cannot say that their verdict is so demonstrably wrong that it ought to be set aside. Then it is said that if Mr. Newton's evidence is to be believed the plaintiff is entitled only to nominal damages, on the ground that no money would be payable to him until the creditors were paid 12s. in the £. But it is alleged in the declaration, and not denied in the pleas, that the balance to be divided was the balance after Mr. Newton had been repaid his purchase money. It is therefore admitted on the pleadings. The question remains whether there was evidence of any balance in Mr. Newton's hands over the £13,500. There was evidence that one of the defendants was paid £2000 after the repayment of the purchase money, and two witnesses stated that there was a balance in Mr. Newton's hands, calculating it at £5200, and the other at £5000. Their evidence was very vague; they had not gone through the books, still it was some evidence. The jury have thought fit to take the highest sum, and to calculate the damages on that basis. I am disposed to think that they have given a verdict for too large an amount, but am I warranted in saying that their verdict was so wrong that it is to be set aside? Again, it is said that there was no evidence that the plaintiff performed his part of the contract. But he swears, and it is not contradicted, that he acted for the defendants during the assets until they told him to go. They have not alleged any misconduct on his part which entitled them to dismiss him, and his account was that the work of realising the assets was practically finished when he left. It appears to me that there was ample evidence from which the jury might find for the plaintiff. For these reasons I think that the rule ought to be discharged with costs.

Mr. Justice Hargrave: I entirely concur with his Honor, and will only add one observation: Not only did the plaintiff produce to the jury evidence of the contract, but of the work which was the consideration for it. In such a case a jury reasonably look about for evidence that will support a plaintiff's case rather than that which will put him out of Court. Perhaps the jury gave a larger sum than others would have given, but it was their province to estimate the damages, and we cannot interfere.

Mr. Justice Cheeke: I think the damages were excessive, but we cannot disturb the verdict on that ground.

Rule discharged with costs.

REGULÆ GENERALES.

Monday, the 30th day of November, 1874.

In exercise of the powers vested in us by the 16th section of the Administration Act, 9 George 4, c. 83, and in pursuance of all other powers and authorities enabling us in this behalf: We, the Judges of the Supreme Court, do make and prescribe the following rules and orders, to take effect on and after the first day of January next.

On the hearing of all Equity Causes, and trials of all issues after replication.—Order to take evidence *vivâ voce* at the hearing.

1. In any cause in which issue is joined, the plaintiff, or any other party, may at any time within fourteen days after issue joined, apply to the Primary Judge in Chambers, by summons served on the opposite party, for an order that the evidence as to any facts and issues, such facts or issues to be clearly and concisely specified in the summons, may be taken *vivâ voce* at the hearing of the cause; and the Judge may make an order accordingly as he may think proper, or may refuse to make any such order; and where any such order shall be made, the examination-in-chief, as well as the cross-examination and re-examination, shall be taken before the Court at the hearing as to the facts and issues specified in such order. No affidavit or evidence taken before the Master in Equity, or any special examiner, shall be admissible, except by leave of the Court at the hearing of any such cause, in respect of any fact or issue which shall be included in any such order as aforesaid. And on any appeal or rehearing or any other proceeding, the notes taken of the evidence, if taken before a jury, shall be received as evidence thereof as at Common Law; but if not taken before a jury, then the depositions of the witnesses as severally signed by them shall be evidence as under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

11. As to Decrees in Equity, and as to Proceedings before the Primary Judge in Chambers or the Master in Equity.—No further References as of course. Primary Judge to sit in Chambers.

2. From and after the commencement of these rules, no further reference, either in pending suits or new suits, will be made to the Master in Equity as of course; but the Primary Judge will sit in Chambers for the dispatch of such business in Equity as can without detriment to the public advantage be heard in Chambers, and the times for so sitting in Chambers shall be on the usual Equity days, or such other days as the Primary Judge shall appoint.

To settle his own decrees and orders.

3. The decrees and the orders of the Primary Judge, whether sitting in open Court or in Chambers, will hereafter be settled by the said Judge himself, unless he shall direct any such decree or order to be settled by the Master in Equity; and the Judge shall in every case certify his approval thereof under his hand; and no warrant shall be taken out to consider the decree or order, but the Judge or the Master shall at the time of settling such decree or order direct what proceedings shall be taken thereunder, and the Judge shall direct what inquiries and proceedings shall be taken before himself and what before the Master.

What business to be disposed of by Primary Judge in Chambers.

4. The business disposed of by the Primary Judge in Chambers will hereafter consist of such of the following matters as such Judge shall think may be more conveniently so disposed of, namely:—Applications for time in procedure, for leave to amend, for enlarging publication, for production of documents, applications relating to the conduct of suits or matters and the mode of taking evidence therein, as to the guardianship or maintenance of infants, matters connected with the management of property, and such other matters as such Judge may from time to time see fit, or as may be referred to him by the full Court sitting in Equity.

May adjourn into open Court and *vice versa*.

5. The Primary Judge while sitting in open Court will adjourn for hearing in Chambers, or, while sitting in Chambers, may adjourn for hearing in open Court any matter which he may think ought to be heard in Chambers or in open Court as the case may be.

Proceedings to be by summonses at Common Law.

6. The mode of proceeding in Chambers will be by summons, and as nearly as may be according to the forms observed by Judges of the Supreme Court sitting in Chambers at Common Law.

Primary Judge power to advertise, &c., in matters under this Act.

7. In all matters now disposed of in the Master's Office, and which are directed by these rules to be taken by the Primary Judge, such Judge shall issue advertisements, summon parties and witnesses, administer oaths or affirmation, take affidavits and acknowledgments, and examine parties or witnesses upon interrogatories or *vivâ voce*, as now in the Master's Office, or as near thereto as possible.

No special forms required for certificates.

8. Directions by the Primary Judge for or concerning any proceedings before the Master in Equity shall not require any particular form or formal report, but the result thereof shall be stated in a short certificate to the Judge, unless the Judge or the full Court sitting in Equity shall otherwise direct. And the approval of the Primary Judge of any such certificate or report shall be signified under his hand.

No exceptions to certificates, &c.—Parties at liberty to take opinion of Judge upon any particular point.

9. No exceptions shall lie to any certificate or report of the Master in Equity when adopted and signed by the Primary Judge; but any party may, during the proceeding before the said Master, or within three weeks after its conclusion, and before such adoption, take the opinion of the Primary Judge on any particular point or matter arising in the course of the proceeding or upon the result of the whole thereof when brought to a conclusion.

When filed to be binding unless discharged or varied.

10. When so concluded, adopted, and signed, every such certificate and report shall be filed as reports of the Master are now filed, and shall thenceforth be binding on all parties, unless discharged or varied in Chambers or in open Court, according to the nature of the case, upon application by summons or motion, within fourteen days of such filing, or such further time as the Primary Judge may allow, or by the full Court sitting in Equity upon exceptions thereto filed before the full Court.

Parties to have power to summon scientific and other witnesses.

11. All parties shall be at liberty to produce before the Primary Judge, in such way as he may think fit to direct, the reports of conveyancing counsel, accountants, merchants, engineers, actuaries, or other scientific persons, the better to enable such Judge to determine any matter at issue in any cause or proceeding; and the said Judge shall be at liberty to reject all or any of such certificates of such persons; and the allowances in respect of fees to such conveyancing counsel, accountants, merchants, engineers, actuaries, and other scientific persons, shall be regulated by the Taxing Master of the said Court, subject to an appeal to the Judge, whose decision shall be final.

Administration Accounts in Equity.

12. In all decrees and orders against executors and administrators for accounts to be taken in the Equity Jurisdiction of this Court, it shall be allowable for the accounting party to produce the sworn accounts as filed and vouched in the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of this Court as *primâ facie* evidence of all payments and disbursements, unless objected to by the other party or unless there are infant parties to the said suit in Equity: Provided such ecclesiastical accounts have been duly certified and passed by the Primary Judge at least six years before the commencement of the proceedings in the Equity Jurisdiction: And provided also that any party shall be at liberty to surcharge and falsify such accounts as against such accounting party, subject to such order as the Primary Judge may make as to costs.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.
JOHN F. HARGRAVE.
ALFRED CHEEKE.
PETER FAUCETT.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Saturday.

Before Mr. District Court Judge Wilkinson.

BOROUGH OF ASHFIELD V. WARREN.

The Borough of Ashfield in this action sued James Warren for £3 10s., for rates. The defence was that the mayor was not elected within the time prescribed by the Act, and that the assessment on which the rate was founded was illegally made—being equally out of time. Mr. G. C. Davis, instructed by Messrs. Rolin and Salter appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M. H. Stephen, instructed by Mr. Lawrence, conducted the defence. The Judge, having heard the arguments of the counsel, said he would consider the case before he gave his decision. There were five other similar cases on the business paper—actions for rates brought by the Borough of Ashfield, which will be ruled by the decision in this case.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Saturday.

The following estates were surrendered:—

Jeremiah Healey, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, out of business. Liabilities, £4934 16s. 6d. Assets, £20. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

George Harrison, of Newcastle, labourer. Liabilities, £118 9s. 7d., of which £66 is secured. Assets, £11. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

William Payne, of the Tichborne Lead, near Parkes, miner. Liabilities, £54 14s. 2½d. Assets, £5 19s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, December 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Patrick Carroll, adjourned examination from the 30th November; Willis, Lloyd, and Co., adjourned examination from the 30th November; George Willoughby, special for examination of a witness; Thomas Cranswick, special meeting for examination of insolvent and a witness; William Lehane, special for examination of insolvent.

Monday, December 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Allen, first and only meeting at Goulburn.

Wednesday, December 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Kennedy, first and only meeting; Charlton Park, first and only meeting; Edward Alymer Goggin, first and only meeting; Richard Huckstepp, first and only meeting; George Peers Wainwright, special for proof of debts and directions of creditors; William Hannan, first and only meeting; William Anderson and Isabella Forrester, first meeting; John Noble, adjourned single from the 9th instant.

Wednesday, December 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Auguste Beeus, first and only meeting, at Tumut; Alexander Young, first and only meeting, at Tumut; Michael Mulholland, first and only meeting, at Wollongong.

Thursday, December 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Henry Hinds, first and only meeting, at Tenterfield; Henry Lent, first and only meeting, at Shoalhaven.

Friday, December 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Cranswick, first and only meeting; Louisa Harriet Dawson, first and only meeting; Haydon Hezekiah Hall, adjourned second from the 13th November last; James Small, third meeting; Charles Pitman Corrie, first and only meeting; Henry Baines, first and only meeting; John Hay, of Grocup Station, adjourned third meeting from the 27th November last; Willis, Lloyd, and Company, adjourned second from the 27th ultimo; James Iron, special for proof of debt; Edward Ryan, adjourned third from the 11th instant.

Friday, December 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Palmer Rodd, second meeting, at Braidwood; James Rodd second meeting, at Tumut.

Monday, December 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Great Western Undaunted Gold Mining Company (Limited), and re Act 37 Vict., No. 19, list of shareholders to be considered, and creditors to come in and prove their claims. Compulsory sequestration: Brown v. Somerville, hearing of order nisi, adjourned from the 10th instant.

Monday, December 21, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Eggo, first and only meeting, at Young.

Tuesday, December 22, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Joseph Black, sen., second meeting, at Inverell.

Wednesday, December 23, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles Julius Muller, adjourned second from the 30th October last; Thomas P. Burgis, first and only meeting; John Rowling, the younger, third meeting; George Kelly, first and only meeting; John Jones, first and only meeting; Francis Borgia Michael Coogan, first and only meeting; Thomas Haslam, second; William Anderson and Isabella Forester, second; William Henry Bedell, special for proof of debts; Robert Dickson, adjourned examination of a witness from the 9th instant; Robert Dickson, adjourned single from the 9th instant.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, December 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Shaw, adjourned from the 29th September last; John Jacobs, adjourned from the 13th October last; William Menteith, adjourned from the 20th October last; Sarah Stockley, Robert Miller, Michael Herbert Scanlan, Daniel M'Kindrick, William Dillon, John Austin Keighran, adjourned from the 1st instant.

Tuesday, December 22, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Frederick Ewington, John Clark Swanton Hegarty, Israel Noake, John Hurst, Charles Damant, William Thomas Cozens, adjourned from the 8th instant.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, December 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Accounts current and plans of distribution for confirmation in the following estates:—1. Estate of Louis Cohen, a first plan dividend of 5d. per £ upon proved concurrent debts; 2. Estate of John Delargy, a report and account current showing the disposal of the realised assets. Compulsory sequestration, rule nisi returnable:—William Small Friend, Walter Friend, and Owen Friend, trading as W. S. Friend and Co., v. Thomas Jordan. Motions:—James Patrick Fogarty, Peter Alt, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Saturday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Pinhey and Cunninghame.

Ten persons were fined for drunkenness, some 5s. and others 10s.

Edward Jones was summarily convicted of having stolen one shovel, of the value of 4s. 6d., the property of William H. A. Bach, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Robinson was charged with having by a false pretence obtained from Patrick Lynch the sum of 1s. 7d. Lynch deposed that defendant offered him in sale a pawn ticket representing a vest and a pair of trousers; he said that the articles were his own property, and cost him 17s.; believing the statement, he purchased the ticket for the sum of 1s. 7d. It appeared, however, that the real owner of the goods, having pawned them, lost the ticket, which defendant found and disposed of as stated. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

The Roster.—Monday, December 14: Messrs. Murphy, Spence, Vickery, Hunt, Powell, Meyer, and Bailey. Tuesday, 15: Messrs. Evans, Kippax, Charlton, Henry, and Paling. Wednesday, 16: Messrs. Love, Curran, Solomon, Chapman, Guy, and M'Beath. Thursday, 17: Messrs. Smithers, Thompson, Penfold, Lester, Waugh, and Hale. Friday, 18: Messrs. Oatley, Reading, Palmer, Jolly, Fowler, and Levey. Saturday, 19: Messrs. Cunninghame and Smart.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Saturday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Voss and M'Mahon.

Several drunkards were fined.

Frank Killeen, for being drunk and disorderly in Darling-street, Balmain, was fined 20s., in default, to go to gaol for seven days. Edward Rawlings and Joseph Wilby, for a like offence, were fined 10s. each, with the alternative of four days' imprisonment. Ellen M'Grath, for riotous behaviour, was similarly dealt with.

William Matthews, apprehended for protection, was examined by Drs. Egan and Merryweather, who certified that he was insane and dangerous to be at large. The Bench thereupon ordered his removal to the receiving-house for lunatics.

William Smith was brought before the Court on warrant, charged with having feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, killed and murdered a certain woman whose name is unknown, at Sandwich Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Thomas Davis was charged with being an accessory. Both prisoners were remanded for seven days.

The Roster.—Monday, December 14: Messrs. Lester, Williams, Smithers, Penfold, M'Mahon, Holborow, Hill, and Jackson. Tuesday: Messrs. Goold, Loxton, Hunt, Reading, Mullens, and Paxton. Wednesday: Messrs. Josephson, Roseby, Smart, Browne, Cameron, Levey, Fenior, and Thornton. Thursday: Messrs. Oatley, Raphael, Evans, Solomon, Raymond, Palmer, and Bird. Friday: Messrs. Spence, Stewart, Hale, Charlton, Lester, Wynne, M'Beath, M'Mahon, and Campbell. Saturday: Messrs. Voss and Taylor.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

The Treasury, New South Wales
1st December, 1874.

PAYMENT OF RENTS OF RUNS.—Holders of Runs in the 2nd class settled and unsettled districts are reminded that by the 26th clause of the Regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 the rents of all runs must be paid on or before the 31st instant.

Persons tendering payments will be required to state the lessee's name, district, and name of run.

A pamphlet having been published, showing the rents payable on the various runs of the colony, copies of the same can be obtained at the Government Printing Office at a charge of 1s 6d each.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).

Established August, 1869.

The First Mutual Life Office established in the colony of Victoria, and the pioneer in the Australian colonies of the observance of liberal and equitable principles in dealing with policy-holders, is now open to receive proposals in Sydney.

Agents—W. J. MOXHAM and CO.
Temporary Office, 43, Pitt-street North.
Medical Referee, JAMES C. COX, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.

For further particulars regarding this flourishing institution, see advertisement in Sydney Morning Herald, of 20th November, 1874.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES.—The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATION DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
165, Pitt-street,
where all communications may be addressed, and Branch Committees and other friends may obtain all information respecting the Association.
H. A. PALMER, F. C. JARRETT, Joint Secretaries.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB

BEG TO DIRECT SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

THEIR ATTRACTIVE SALE

On TUESDAY, 15th December, at 11 a.m.

At PALMERSTON, WAVERLEY

OF THE WHOLE OF THE

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SUPERB CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS

CHOICE PICTURES

PLATE

CHOICE STOCK OF WINES

IMPORTED COWS

PURE-BRED PIGS

VALUABLE POT PLANTS, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF

JOHN DE VILLIERS LAMB, Esq.

, PALMERSTON will be open to visitors on Monday, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Book Catalogues of the sale can be had on application at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,
160, Phillip-street, Sydney, December 7th, 1874.

TO PROPRIETORS, DRIVERS, AND CONDUCTORS OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

Intending APPLICANTS for LICENSES for the year 1875, under the Public Vehicles' Regulation Act of 1873, are requested to obtain Requisition Forms from this Office without delay.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

PAXTON'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Fourpence per Share has been declared by the Directors, payable at the offices of the Company, 5, Spring-street, on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant.
By order of the Board.
GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.
Sydney, 8th December, 1874.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS of a Stock and Share Broker and Financial Agent, hitherto carried on at No. 136, Pitt-street, by the late Mr. W. F. CAPE, will in future be carried on at the same office by the undersigned, in his own name.
H. A. CAPE.
Sydney, 7th December, 1874.

NOTICE.—I have this day disposed of the Business of Wholesale Confectioner as carried on by me at 436, George-street, to Mr. JAMES STEDMAN, who has been Foreman of the Manufacturing Department for the last twelve years, and who will in future conduct the business on his own sole account and responsibility. Thanking my numerous constituents for past favours, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successor. All debts due to me will be received, as usual, at 436, George-street; and all accounts against me will be paid on presentation.
JOHN M. WRIGHT.
September 30, 1874.

436, GEORGE-STREET, near Royal Hotel.—Referring to the above, the undersigned can assure the numerous constituents of Mr. John M. Wright that their orders will be executed with the same care and punctuality which has distinguished this establishment for so many years. Having a thorough practical knowledge of the business, he will be enabled to supply articles of the best quality at the lowest remunerative prices.
JAMES STEDMAN.
September 30, 1874.

NOTICE.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The NOMINATIONS of persons desirous of being elected on the Committee of the above Club for the ensuing year must be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 29th instant.
T. S. CLIBBORN, Secretary A. J. C.,
172, Castlereagh-street.

GILCHRIST AND WESTON PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Sale Rooms, 5, Spring-street,
undertake the disposal of Real Property and Estate by public or private Sale, negotiation of loans on mortgage, collection of rentals, and general agency of House Property.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

The undersigned undertake the consignment of WOOL for SALE, either in this market or for shipment to London, America, and the Continent of Europe, and are prepared to make liberal advances on business entrusted to their care.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.,
Spring-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The Committee are desirous of giving the children attending the above schools a treat, previous to their breaking up for the Christmas holidays. The general funds of the institution are barely sufficient to meet the monthly expenses for rent and salaries, therefore the Committee do not feel justified in using any of the funds for the treat, unless specially given for that purpose.

The sum required would be about £20, to provide for the 300 children now on the roll of the three day schools.

Captain HESELTON has again placed one of his fine steamers at the disposal of the Committee free of all charge.

The undersigned will thankfully receive any donations for the above object.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Honorary Treasurer, Herald Office.
J. S. HARRISON, Honorary Secretary, 267, George-street.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The following subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—

Mr. E. Way	£2 2 0	Mrs. H. G. A. Wright	£1 1 0
A. A. P. Tighe	1 0 0	Kelly	1 1 0
T. J. Jacques	1 1 0	Rev. Dr. Badham	1 0 0
W. Crane	1 1 0	Hon. G. Allen, M.L.C.	2 2 0
Thos. Barker	2 2 0	Hon. G. W. Allen, M.L.A.	2 2 0
E. W. Cameron	2 2 0	Messrs. Keep and Parsons	1 1 0
J. Munro	0 10 6	Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb	1 1 0
J. H. Newman	1 1 0	Messrs. Blackburn, and Co.	1 1 0
L. M. Harrison	1 1 0		
Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co.	2 2 0		
Miss Walker	2 0 0		
Mrs. Lawson	1 1 0		

Also, for BUILDING FUND.

Hon. S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.	£5 0 0
Mr. S. H. Smyth	2 2 4
Mr. Albert Bond	2 2 0

JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.

The Executors of the late DAVID JONES, Esq., have, during the last and current year, handed to the Treasurer of the above Society his bequest of £100. It is hoped that others will follow this excellent example.

This society is the means of doing great good, chiefly among that portion of the people who most require the attention of earnest, Christian labourers; and being unsectarian, may, with great propriety, be supported by all Christian people.

Contributions can be paid to
JOHN THOMPSON, Treasurer,
Denison House,
George-street, Sydney.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioner's Office,
160, Phillip-street, Sydney, December 7th, 1874.

TO PROPRIETORS OF OMNIBUSES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual INSPECTION of all Omnibuses plying in the City of Sydney and Suburbs will be held at this office, on MONDAY next, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 a.m.
W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

NEW SOUTH WALES SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—All COMMUNICATIONS strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Offices, 132, Pitt-street.
C. A. W. LETT, Hon. Secretary.

WOOL.—The Undersigned will make liberal Advances on Wool and other Produce consigned to his care for Sale or Shipment.
A. HINCHCLIFF.
Wool Stores, Circular Quay,
26th September, 1874.

BANKSTOWN.—NOTICE.—£1 REWARD will be given by the owner to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons, "without written permission from the owner," cutting, damaging, or otherwise destroying or moving any timber or fencing, or any other material from off that piece or parcel of land, at Bankstown, situate in the parish of Liberty Plains, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, bounded on the west by a line north 50 chains, and coming at Whalen's south-east corner; on the north by a line east 10 chains; on the east by a line south 50 chains 50 links or thereabouts; and on the south by the Liverpool Road, and being part of 100 acres of land granted by the Crown to Joseph Eldridge by grant under the hand of Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling, and under the seal of the said colony, dated 19th October, 1839. Sydney, 12th December, 1874. See Police Report of Thursday, 3rd December. All Cattle found trespassing will be impounded.

ESTATE OF SARAH LITTLE, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons, being creditors or otherwise, having any claims upon or against the estate of SARAH LITTLE, late of Darling Point, near the city of Sydney, who died on the 20th day of December, 1873, and of whose will probate was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the 24th day of January, 1874, to ROBERT THORNE, WILLIAM SPEER, and JOHN MARKS, the Executors named in the said will, are required, on or before the 18th day of January next, to send to the said Robert Thorne, No. 201, Liverpool-street, Sydney aforesaid, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said estate, at the expiration of which time the said Robert Thorne, William Speer, and John Marks will distribute the whole of the assets of the said Sarah Little amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated the twelfth day of December, A.D. 1874.
RICHARD YEOMANS, Proctor for the said Executors, 93, Elizabeth-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Insolvency.

ACCOUNTS current with Plans of Distribution in the undermentioned Estates, showing DIVIDENDS as specified, lie for inspection at the Office of the Registrar in Insolvency, and will be confirmed on the twenty-third (23rd) day of December, 1874, if not opposed:—

SAMUEL BOWLER REDGATE, 11120, 2nd dividend of 3 5-32d in £.

JOHN SWEET, 12058, 1st dividend of 2s 11d in £.

GEORGE PEERS WAINWRIGHT, 12056, 1st account current, showing expenditure to date, and the balance in hand.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

SYDNEY PAPER COMPANY, Underwood-street, adjoining Queen's-place, Sydney.—To Bankers, Merchants, and others.—Account books and waste paper bought, and destroyed directly. Packs found if required.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 14th December, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

ALLIANCE INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a distribution by Ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 14th December, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

CITY and SUBURBAN BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY No. 2.

The MONTHLY PAYMENT falls due THIS DAY, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 and 5, at the Offices, 267, George-street, opposite Hunter-street. Shares and all information can be obtained from
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by indenture bearing date the 26th day of September, 1846, all the interest of my late husband GEORGE GREEN in property situated in the Parish of Willoughby, known as the Artamon Estate, and certain allotments in Gloucester and Essex streets, Sydney, were for a valuable consideration settled on me absolutely, and I shall institute legal proceedings against any person attempting to interfere with same. 24th November, 1874. MARIA GREEN.

FURNITURE ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and NEW YEAR GIFTS.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The great popular demand for the SINGER'S unrivalled SEWING-MACHINE for every class of work
FAMILY or MANUFACTURING
has now made it the most acceptable present for all classes of society at this FESTIVE SEASON.

FOR THESE REASONS they are
The BEST—doing their own work, and no need of help!
The EASIEST to learn. That a child can work THEM.
The cheapest. WHY?—Because durable, and longest tried of any other in use.
The most durable.
The most simple.
The most efficient.
The most beautiful in mechanism and complete in finish.
The most used, and largest sales by 113,254 in the year of any other maker.
Over 232,444 SOLD LAST YEAR.
REDUCED PRICE, £8 10s.
Beware of Imitations.

Our INSTALMENT SYSTEM is now considerably reduced to the low charge of 5s (FIVE SHILLINGS) per WEEK. Great reduction of terms.
Note the address—
G. J. WELLS
(Late Stanford and Co.).
N.B.—Singer and Co.'s sole agency for N. S. Wales.
No. 1, Hunter-street, No. 1.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Now landing, several shipments, containing THE HOWE, W. and Wilson, Singer, Home Shuttle, Wanzer, and other favourites. Prices further reduced. M'Richard, Brothers, 527, Geo.-st.

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

THE "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE (Registered),
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA,
packed complete, £4 10s, for hand use.
Tables and treadles, £2.

CAUTION.—Every GENUINE machine has OUR NAME STAMPED on the STEEL FACE-PLATE.

Sole agents for Australia and N. Z.,
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

WHY NOT?

SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND IN ACCEPTING A TRIAL OF THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES EVER MADE—
AND AS YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY BEFORE YOU TRY—
ORDER AT ONCE
THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s COMPLETE.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINES

SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £6
SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £6
HOWE'S GENUINE A, FROM £8 10s
HOWE'S GENUINE B, FROM £10
HOWE'S GENUINE C, FROM £12
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7.
EASY TIME PAYMENTS
EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
NOTE THE ADDRESS,
TURNER AND WOOD
TURNER AND WOOD,
349, GEORGE-STREET,
OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE

SEWING-MACHINES.

THE WHEELER AND WILSON MACHINES OVER ONE MILLION IN USE, and the demand steadily increases.

The great success of the WHEELER and WILSON CO. is, without doubt, due to the Superior Excellence of their machines, and the
LITTLE EXERTION
required to work them.

We warrant every genuine W. and W. Machine to give entire satisfaction.

The Best Lock-stitch Hand Machines, £4, £4 4s, or £4 10s.

TIME PAYMENTS arranged on the most liberal scale.
LONG and CO., 287, George-street,
Sole Agents for Wheeler and Wilson Machines.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTANT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FURNITURE,
owing to the decease of Mr. E. ZUCCANI.

The Executors are now selling at greatly reduced prices the whole of the large and varied stock of furniture, consisting of walnut and rosewood drawing-room suites; dining and library suites, in oak and mahogany; walnut, mahogany, and cedar wardrobes; toilet glasses, and every requisite for furnishing. No reasonable offer refused, as the whole of the stock must positively be sold. Inspection invited.

Note the address—E. ZUCCANI, York-lane, at the back of the Town Hall, Wynyard-square.

FURNITURE and General Store GOODS supplied cheap by JOHN HING, 118, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, to SELL an excellent Norfolk Island DRIPSTONE, on stand, complete.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class MANGLE, good working order, cheap; also, a capital GARDEN ROLLER, to be sold a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL CHINESE BLINDS, suitable for verandahs or balconies, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand PIANOFORTES, low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, new and second-hand Carpets Oilcloth, &c., 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

CHRISTMAS TIME.—FURNITURE BARGAINS. Three very nice drawing-room suites, £16 10s, £18, £21
Beautifully carved marble-top sideboard, £5 10s
Bookcase, £6 10s; wardrobe, £3; couch, 30s
Whatnots, only 21s; chairs, 3s 6d; sofas, 12s 6d
Drawers, £2; hat-stand, 10s; scales, 2s 6d
Bedsteads, 21s, 35s; cot, 25s; palliasses, 12s 6d
Swinging cots, 22s 6d; rocking chairs, 8s 6d
Large carpet, £6 10s; colonial ovens, 21s
Horsehair spring arm-chair, £1 2s 6d
Music stools, 12s 6d; hat-rails, 3s 9d
American striking clocks, in good order, 21s
Electroplated cruets, 6s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 16s 6d
Cornice poles, 7s 6d; very large pier glass, £3 15s
Maps, 1s each; Japanese trays, 5s 9d pair
A quantity of matting, 5d per yard
One gent.'s saddle, £2 17s 6d; tumblers, 3s 9d half-dozen
Ladies' saddle, 20s; the mysterious box, 5s
Desk, 20s; croquet set, 40s; bread knives, 1s 9d
White and gold breakfast set, 40s
Four reams of superior note paper, for 14s
1000 extra high flap envelopes, for 5s 9d
Holloware, very cheap; also tubs and buckets
A set of 5 tubs for 8s 6d; toilet glasses, 2s 9d
Suitable for presents—musical album, 21s
A really good teapot, 9s 6d; toilet sets, 12s 6d
A good set of 5 dishcovers, 36s; hearthrugs, 10s
One dozen red and blue pencils for 1s 6d
One dozen knives and forks and pair of carvers for 25s.
W. B. CAMPBELL, 784, George-street South, between Christ Church and the Haymarket.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT (of a pure green colour) stands unrivalled for its wonderful cures; 1s, 1s 6d.

SYRUP of PHOSPHO-LACTATE of LIME and IRON, prepared exclusively by SLOPER, Oxford-st.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots 1s each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

CURLING'S SANADENTIUM.—In consequence of the numerous cases in which CURES have been effected by using Curling's Sanadentium in Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, &c., I have been induced to bring more prominently into notice, my preparation which has never yet been known to fail in giving INSTANT RELIEF.

This preparation being free from all compounds of OPIUM or METALLIC POISONS, I can recommend it with the utmost confidence to all who suffer from acute and nervous affections, "more especially to ladies." Hundreds of instances have come under my notice during my late practice in Victoria, the result of which has caused me to make my preparation more fully known to the people of New South Wales.
ELLEN CURLING,
Passed Student of the Ladies' Medical College, London.
To be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each; and wholesale only of Edward Row and Co., wholesale druggists, Sydney.

NERVOUSNESS,
WEAKNESS,
PIMPLES IN THE FACE,
FLUSHING,
LOSS OF MEMORY,
MENTAL DEPRESSION.

All those suffering from the above ailments should apply before it is too late and irremediable to Dr. L. L. SMITH, who is the only legally qualified medical man in the Australian colonies practising solely on these diseases and their origin.

Dr. L. L. SMITH'S name is a household word, and through his means many thousands of homes have been made happy, and many whose lives were a misery to them have been restored to health and comfort.

His practice in Victoria has extended now over 21 years on this speciality of his profession. His practice extends, moreover, throughout all these colonies, and patients have visited him even from Java, Borneo, Japan, China, and India. To convey some idea of the extent of his fame and name, he has been consulted from Great Britain six times during this year 1874.

Those wishing to consult Dr. L. L. SMITH can do so by enclosing a One Pound note, stating age, symptoms, and duration of suffering. A reply will be sent by return mail.

Dr. L. L. SMITH, for the convenience of those who personally consult him, has taken those extensive premises in Collins-street, late the residence of his Excellency the Governor. Every luxury and comfort will be found for those waiting to consult the Doctor.

Address—
Dr. L. L. SMITH,
Collins-street East,
Melbourne.

Consultation fee by letter, £1.

N.B.—For the convenience of patients in the neighbouring colonies, who wish to visit him personally in Victoria, Dr. L. L. SMITH has taken a large mansion in the suburbs, and fitted it up as a Private Hospital for the treatment solely of the above affections; and also including Gout, Sciatica, and painful nervous diseases.

Dr. L. L. SMITH has also a large Turkish Bathing Establishment for the treatment of his patients, specially such as suffer from Gout and Rheumatism.

Medicines, appropriately packed, forwarded to all the colonies.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THE UNDERSIGNED invite attention to an EXTENSIVE SHIPMENT of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and fine Gold Jewellery, NEW DESIGNS.
MYERS and SOLOMON.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, every description of CRICKETING GOODS requisite for the game, by all the CELEBRATED MAKERS.
MYERS and SOLOMON.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN ALE.—Sole Agents Gilfillan and Co. Shipments to arrive. 13, Macquarie-place.

BISQUIT and CO.'S BRANDY, in dark and pale, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and cases.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Agents.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Agents of James T. Fallon,
25, Macquarie-place.

THE IRISH WHISKY TRADE.

In consequence of representations frequently addressed to us, we have determined to supply the Export Trade with our
OLD WHISKY,
bottled in bond by ourselves,
in cases of one dozen each, containing two gallons, thus enabling the consuming public in all parts of the world to obtain, through the usual channels, a Whisky WHICH IS NOT A BLEND, and has been properly matured before bottling.
GEO. ROE and CO., Dublin.

CHRISTMAS GOODS and Presents for Christmas and New Year's GIFTS, at very low prices, for SALE, at EASTWAY, BROTHERS', 417, George-street:—
Work-boxes, a large assortment; a very superior one for 5s 6d
Desks, in great variety, and at all prices
Gent.'s shirt studs, complete, with solitaires, a large assortment, all at 1s set
Butter dishes.—Glass butter dishes at 1s 6d each, really worth 3s
Sugar basins, 2s each; usual price, 3s 6d
Opera glasses, cheap and good
Albums, a very large assortment, from 1s 6d to 63s each
Flowerpot covers, gilt, very handsome, 1s 6d each, worth 2s 6d
Cruets.—Plated cruets, a large assortment to choose from; a good cruet for 7s 6d
Dolls, in great variety, from 6d to 25s each
Vases, a large and varied assortment, at all prices
Parian figures, just landed, and imported specially for Christmas, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s each, worth double the money
Gambric flowers, under glass shades, at very low prices, 2s 6d each
Baskets of fruit, in great variety, just landed, and will be sold at 1s and 1s 6d each
Dessert sets, just landed 1 case, at low prices
Flower tubes and specimen glasses, in great variety, at reduced prices
Doll's house furniture, just opened one case, containing an immense variety, imported expressly for the Christmas season, at all prices
Ladies' bags, a large assortment, 2s, 2s 3d, 2s 6d each
Plated tea and coffee sets, 63s set
Plated table and dessert spoons and forks
Ivory-handled table and dessert knives and forks, also a large assortment of low-price knives; dolls, all prices; tin toys, large assortment of toys, shell boxes, bonbons, franks, concertinas, toilette sets, china and glass candlesticks, lustres, kerosene lamps; croquet, aunt sally, skittles, and other games; cut-glass wineglasses and tumblers, water-jugs, decanters, &c.; glass flower-stands, and a large assortment too numerous to mention.
EASTWAY, BROTHERS.

AUSTRALIAN WINES in great variety.—A fine WHITE WINE, made from the Muscatel Grape 12s dozen. Agents for CARMICHAEL'S PORPHYRY. H. S. BIRD and CO., Circular Quay.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-st.

DATES, very finest quality Amber, now landing. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 5, Wynyard-st.

AUSTRALIAN WINES in splendid condition—3 and 5 years old, in bulk and bottle—cheap.
FRENCH CLARET (Medoc), ditto, ditto.
P. DUTRUC, 185, Pitt-street.

KITCHEN Requisites, baths, tanks, pumps, lift and force; meat safes, cooking stoves, galley ranges, colonial ovens, laundry boilers, ironing stoves, gutters, ridge capping, down pipes, stamped tin and japanned goods. Large stocks on view or made to order.
W. FOY, 278 and 280, George-street.

CHINA OIL.—For SALE, 500 cases, just landed ex Maid of Judah. Buzacott and Armstrong, Market Wf.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

SOAP, 20s per 112 lbs.; Candles, 4½d. Soap exchanged for tallow. T. M'Ardell, No. 69, Greek-st., Glebe.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL—Sanderson's 1 doz. cases. MASON, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

VINEGAR. VINEGAR.—Australian VINEGAR WORKS, 251, Sussex-street, the only manufactory in the colony for pure Malt Vinegar. D. J. MONK awarded Prize Medals in London and Sydney, honourable mention Victoria for Vinegar of general excellency and purity.

W. H. ARIELL'S AGENCIES as under:—
Swallow and Ariell's celebrated biscuits
G. Bencraft and Co.'s superior oatmeal
Victorian confectionery, large assortment
J. Kitchen and Son's candles, mottled and toilet soap
Tasmanian and Victorian jams, assorted
A. M. Hunt's celebrated baking powder
Whittingham and Co.'s English cheese, currants, raisins, nuts, bird seed, and oilmen's stores.
119, Sussex-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE.—Hart's, Clark's, Ferguson's, &c. (superfine, households, and seconds.)
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

CHRISTMAS. CHRISTMAS.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS
at
C. KIDMAN and SON'S Establishments.
3 lbs. best Patras currants for 1s 6d
3 ,, best Eléme raisins for 2s
3 ,, best Sultana raisins for 2s 6d
7 ,, best superfine silk-dressed flour for 1s or 6s 6d per 50 lbs. bag
3 ,, very best butter in the city for 2s 3d.

LOAF SUGAR.
200 loaves sugar only 5½d per lb.

WHITE SUGAR.
Best white moist sugar, reduced to 3½d per lb. for Christmas
Splendid bright yellow crystal sugar, only 3d per lb.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS,
ex Legislator, Batavia, &c.
C. K. and S. are now selling the best congou in the city at 2s per lb., or 1s 8d per lb. by the box of 12 lbs.
Teas ex Jeddah, really excellent family congou, only 1s 4d per lb., or £3 12s 6d per chest, containing 56 lbs. net.

HAMS. HAMS.
Australian hams, only 1s per lb. The hams we have received for Christmas have been prepared in such an improved manner that now they are quite equal to any English.

BACON. BACON.
C. K. and S. have received a large supply of prime cornfed bacon from the Southern districts, for Christmas.

SPERM CANDLES.
De Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.'s fine medal, full weight: Sperms, 9½d per lb., or 19s 6d per box of 25 lbs.
Comet kerosene oil, 6s 3d per single tin.
Best American kerosene, 9s per single tin.
ARROL'S ALE. ARROL'S ALE.
ARROL'S ALE. ARROL'S ALE.
2000 dozen of the celebrated Arrol's ale, only 9s per single dozen, or 8s 6d by the cask.
FOR CHRISTMAS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
C. C. and S. wish to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe, Newtown, Stanmore, Pyrmont, Balmain, Woollahra, Waverley, and all the surrounding suburbs and the public generally that they have made such arrangements for the approaching festive season as will enable them to deliver orders daily to any part of the city or suburbs.
C. KIDMAN and SON,
Grocers, &c.,
158, Oxford-street
William-street, and South Head Road, Paddington
Campbell and Castlereagh streets, Haymarket
106, William-street, Woolloomooloo
Lower George and Essex streets
Parramatta and Harris streets, and
The Model Grocery Emporium
(corner of George and Market streets).

ON SALE, prime Bathurst Oaten HAY.
MYLES M'RAE, Market Wharf.

WANTED, to EXCHANGE for Sydney Property, two Building Allotments in Melbourne. Address R. H., Post Office, Waterloo.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

SIXTY-SIX PER CENT. UNDER ENGLISH COST.

CHEAP DRESSES. — We intend submitting THIS DAY a LARGE and SPECIAL PARCEL of DRESS MATERIALS, excellent in QUALITY, and at prices equally two-thirds BELOW ENGLISH COST. — CHEAP DRESSES.

4¾d, 7¼d, 10½d, 12½d, 15½d, per yard.
Superior Broché Stripes and Figures, 21s the dress.

CHEAP DRESSES. — They include several SUPERB DESIGNS SLIGHTLY SOILED. — CHEAP DRESSES.

CHEAP DRESSES. — There is also a pleasing variety suitable for YOUNG LADIES at school, for "BREAKING-UP" occasions, and other Juvenile gatherings. — CHEAP DRESSES.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

SUITABLE FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM
SUITABLE FOR THE LIBRARY
SUITABLE FOR THE BALL-ROOM
SUITABLE FOR THE BOUDOIR
SUITABLE FOR THE LAWN
SUITABLE FOR THE SCHOOL
SUITABLE FOR THE COLLEGE
SUITABLE FOR THE OPERA
SUITABLE FOR THE NURSERY
SUITABLE FOR THE TOILET
SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

LADIES' MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX
LADIES' TRAVELLING OUTFITS.

FOR OVERLAND OR OCEAN ROUTE.
SUITABLE FOR EVERY VARIATION OF CLIMATE.

Fine Needlework. — UNDERCLOTHING, MORNING WRAPPERS, DRESSING-GOWNS, TOILET JACKETS — In Favourite Shapes.

☞ The India Gambric we use is a specialty which ladies cannot fail to appreciate.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

NEW GOODS—NOVELTIES—JUST OPENED

CHOICE MILLINERY BONNETS.

TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS.

TRIMMED STRAW HATS.

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.

LEGHORN HATS, NEW SHAPES, FLOPS, &c.

THE NEW SCARFS, FOR HAT TRIMMINGS.

WIDE COLOURED and WHITE RIBBONS for Hats.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, VELVETS, LACES, &c.

Please note the name—
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.

GRENADINE and LUSTRE DRESSES.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN DRESSES.

WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES, PIQUE DRESSES, &c.

VARIOUS NEW MATERIALS, FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF READY-MADE COSTUMES.

Please Note the Address—
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

GRENADINE AND CASHMERE CAPES, &c.

BLACK SILK JACKETS AND MANTLES.

BLACK LACE FICHUS and SHAWLS.

PLAIN LLAMA and SILK TISSUE SHAWLS.

Please Note the Name—
RUSH and ROUSSEAU.

A LARGE VARIETY OF PARACHUTES—Plain and Fancy.

RUFFLES, COLLARS, LACE SLEEVES, CORSETS, &c., &c.

Please note the address—
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

ELEGANT LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.

MUSQUITO NET, 3-cord, very strong, from 9½d to 1s 9d.

CLOTH and WORSTED TABLECOVERS.

WHITE and UNBLEACHED TABLE DAMASK by the yard.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, all sizes.

DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, all sizes, very cheap.

CHINA MATTING, all widths, very cheap.

FELT CARPET, and FELT SQUARES, all sizes.

HEARTHRUGS, OILCLOTH for halls, &c., &c.

PLAIN and FANCY OIL BAIZES FOR TABLE COVERS.

Please note the name and address—
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

NEW MILLINERY.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU
are now SHOWING a Beautiful Assortment of
MILLINERY BONNETS
TRIMMED BONNETS
TRIMMED HATS
Untrimmed HATS, of all the very newest SHAPES
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, FLOWER BUDS, and other NOVELTIES
A large stock of LEGHORN HATS, FLOPS, &c., &c.
Also,
The fashionable ROUGH and READY Straw Hat, 2s 6d
SCARFS for HATS, wide Ribbons for flop hats
WEDDING BONNETS, WREATHS, BRIDAL SQUARES, &c., &c.
Also,
A large variety of BONNETS and HATS for MOURNING wear.
RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of MILLINERY GOODS.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS, JUST RECEIVED EX LEICESTER.
PEAPES AND SHAW
have just received their "Midsummer" Shipment of
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS,
FORTY SHILLINGS THE HALF-DOZEN,
with plain Military Fronts, or seven and nine plaits, and Manifold Plaits, New Wrists, &c.
NEW REGATTA SHIRTS
NEW ZEPHYR SHIRTS
INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS
OXFORD SHIRTS.
The Largest and Cheapest assortment of Gentlemen's Shirts in the Australian Colonies.
GENTLEMEN'S D.B. WHITE MARCELLA VESTS, 7s 6d EACH, THREE FOR ONE GUINEA
GENTLEMEN'S WHITE OR COLOURED BADEN BADEN LINEN VESTS, 10s 6d EACH, OR THREE FOR THIRTY SHILLINGS
GENTLEMEN'S SINGLE-BREASTED DITTO DITTO, WITH COLLARS, 9s 6d EACH, THREE FOR TWENTY-SEVEN SHILLINGS
GENTLEMEN'S CHINA SILK DUST COATS, ONE GUINEA EACH
Ditto ditto, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, 30s
GENTLEMEN'S CHINA SILK YACHTING AND GALATEA JACKETS, 18s 6d, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d each
ALPACA OFFICE COATS, TWELVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE EACH, in Black, Drab, Slate, Fawn, &c.
NEW SUMMER WINDSOR SCARFS.
FIVE THOUSAND PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM, 2s 6d to 3s 6d each
LADIES' "FIRST CHOICE" FRENCH KID GLOVES IN EVERY SHADE OF COLOUR, 3s 9d PER PAIR
GENTLEMEN'S "FIRST CHOICE" FRENCH KID GLOVES, 4s 6d PER PAIR.
PEAPES and SHAW,
Mercers, Glovers, Shirt Makers, Tailors, and Outfitters, 338 and 340, George-street.

JOSEPHINE Kid GLOVES, all colours, 6 to 8 at 2s 6d per pair. WITHERS, 482, George-street.

LACE CURTAINS, in great variety, only 7s 11d per pair. WITHERS, 482, George-street.

A LARGE assortment of Silk PARACHUTES, from 2s 11d. J. W. and F. WITHERS, 482, George-st.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

To those gentlemen who, either from pleasure or necessity, are likely to attend the nominations now daily held in connection with the coming elections, and who may have to stand hours in the broiling sun incurring the danger of sunstroke—we offer
A GOOD SILK UMBRELLA at 10s 6d
10-RIBS, PARAGON FRAMES, 10s 9d; USUAL PRICE, 17s 6d
8-RIBS, PARAGONS TWILLED, 13s 9d; USUAL PRICE, 18s 9d
10-RIBS, TWILLED PARAGONS, 15s 6d; USUAL PRICE, 20s
12-RIBS, TWILLED PARAGONS, 18s 6d; USUAL PRICE, 27s 6d
EXTRA LIGHT PITH HATS, 7s 6d to 14s 6d
SUPERIOR QUALITY, CORK BODY HATS
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF WHITE SHIRTS, especially for the Christmas season
OXFORD SHIRTS, OXFORD SHIRTINGS
NEW COLD SUMMER SHIRT, THE "KHIVA"
IN CHINA: SILK COATS, "THE GALATEA" DUST COAT, ONE BUTTON SAC, AND WALKING COAT, LIGHT MARINE COATS.
THOMPSON and GILES,
George-street,
Opposite Bank New South Wales.

DENISON HOUSE.

376, 378, and 380, GEORGE-STREET,
opposite Bank of New South Wales.

NEW DRESS FABRIC,
at
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Homespun, 8s 9d full dress, usual price 15s
Inverary Stripes, 11s 6d, usual price 25s
Poplin Stripes, 10s 9d, usual price 23s 6d
Poplin Stripes, 12s 9d, usual price 25s
Large lot of Imitation Japanese Silks, price 12¾d, usual price 2s
New Striped Grenadines, 12s 6d full dress.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION
is
INVITED to some
GREAT BARGAINS IN
LADIES' PARACHUTES, which are being offered at DENISON HOUSE
at the
following prices:—

No. 1	4s 11d
2	5s 11d
3	6s 11d
4	7s 11d
5	8s 11d

and are REMARKABLY CHEAP.

TUSSORE LAWNS,
especially adapted for
SUMMER WEAR,
Two cases at 10d per yard, real value 1s 4½d.

COTTON SHEETINGS.
Three cases bought in this market, to be sold at
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
THOMPSON AND GILES.

CATHEDRAL HOUSE.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

One handsomely worked and tucked long robe	£1 2 6
One rich silk or satin hood	0 8 6
One very superior cashmere square	0 17 6
	£2 7 6

ELEGANT PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.
Parisian and English millinery bonnets, 14s 6d, 16s 6d, 21s 6d
Old ladies' bonnets, in useful shades, 16s 6d, 21s 6d
Ladies' fashionably trimmed hats, 7s 11d, 9s 11d, 12s 6d, 16s 6d, 21s
Young ladies' dress hats, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d
Old ladies' dress caps, black and white trimmed, any colour, 2s 6d to 7s 6d.
USEFUL PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.
Infants' handsomely-worked robes, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, 18s 6d to 80s
Very elegant cashmere squares, 8s 11d, 12s 6d, 16s 6d to 50s
Beautifully embroidered pelisses, 6s 11d, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, 21s to 40s
Richly and tastefully-worked short frocks, 7s 6d, 10s 6d, 16s 6d to 30s
A variety of pretty shapes in diaper pinafores and overalls.
SEASONABLE PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.
Twenty yards China silk for 17s 6d
Sixteen yards black satin stripe grenadine for 15s 6d
Sixteen yards black glace silk for 39s 6d
Black glace silk jackets, 14s 6d, 21s 6d, 39s 6d
Black grenadine fashionable capes, 8s 11d, 14s 6d.
CHOICE PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.
Josephine kid gloves, all sizes, every shade, 2s 6d
Taffeta silk gloves, all colours, 1s 11d
Maltese lace ruffle collarettes, 1s 11d
Magnificent assortment of ruffles and sets
Spanish combs, chignons, fans, purses, scents, pomades, ladies' bags, albums, &c.
THOMAS BAKER, opposite the Cathedral.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The prettiest Gift for a Lady is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid Gloves, packed in an elegant scented sachet.
HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

TAILORING. TAILORING.
W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street.
Best materials, fit, and workmanship, at the annexed List of Prices.

Black cloth suits to order	£4 4 0
Ditto superior, to order	5 5 0
Ditto extra fine, to order	6 6 0
Bannockburn tweed suit ditto	4 4 0
Ditto Galatea suit, ditto	3 15 0
Ditto sac suit, to order	3 10 0
Tweed trousers, to order, from	0 17 6

Tweeds and cloths sold any length, cut at lowest prices.
W. HOWES, Tailor, 88, King-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, GOODWILL and STOCK of a Drapery business. R. RAMSAY, House Agent, 410, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, the OXFORD DINING ROOMS, lease and fittings. Apply on the premises, 42, Campbell-street, opposite the Belmore Markets.

FOR SALE, snug HOTEL (suburbs,) incoming £100. JOSEPH and CO., 105½, Eliz.-st., Hotel Brokers.

FOR SALE, HOTELS in all parts of the city, (incomings easy). JOSEPH and CO., 105½, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, snug HOTEL (city), lease, license, furniture; £120. JOSEPH and CO., 105½, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, the Melbourne Club HOTEL, George-street, together with the Bar-fittings, Fixtures, Furniture, &c. Bar trade £50 weekly. Apply JOSEPH and CO., 105½, Elizabeth-street, or on the premises.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

MAIL PHAETON for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

HAWKES AND COMPANY
(Successors to Buchan Thomson).
HORSES and CARRIAGES at Livery
Ditto ditto for Hire
Ditto ditto for SALE.
The Stables, No. 33, Bligh-street; and 64, Hunter-street.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS! &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £25; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £15, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB, HORSE, and HARNESS, all in first-class condition. Apply 2, Steel-street, off Devonshire-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 282, Pitt-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

NEW light American Waggon and set Double Harness, £34. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-st.

HANDSOME Brown Phaeton or Carriage Horse, £25; grey ditto, £20. GIBSON, Pitt-street.

4 GOOD second-hand Hooded BUGGIES, £30 each. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

2 STANCH Draught HORSES, will shaft or lead, £30 the pair. GIBSON, Pitt-street.

HORSE, Spring-cart and Harness, £15; Horse, Tray Waggon, and Harness, £30. GIBSON.

WANTED to purchase a Pony PHAETON, to carry 4. GIBSON, opposite School of Arts.

HANDSOME dapple-grey buggy and saddle COB, £20; well-bred grey Hack, good jumper, £21; bay Horse, on trial in sand, £16; quiet saddle and buggy Pony, £10; grey quiet buggy Horse, £10. KNIGHT.

HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness, £15 lot; covered Waggonet, £20; Spring-cart, £10. KNIGHT.

HOODED Buggy and Harness, £30; tray buggy, £35; Waggonet, £23. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

15 FIRST-CLASS heavy draught Colts and Fillies for SALE. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, Forty acres rich TIN LAND, situate on Cope's Creek. For further particulars, apply to Captain SWINTON, Cope's Creek, Bundarrah.

FOR SALE, Orchard and Vineyard, with wine implements, &c., at Wollongong. Ramsay, 410, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, City Properties, in and off Sussex-street, near Bathurst-st. Ramsay, house agent, 410, Geo.-st.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS for SALE, in and near the city. W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

FOR SALE, Terrace of 5 HOUSES, freehold, in first-rate position, and never vacant; water laid on, patent closets, balconies in front; weekly rental, £3 10s. Apply to HENRY QUALMER, Gipps-street, Sydney.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

NORTH SHORE, near Mr. Tunks's Villa.—Two splendid sites, commanding views which cannot be built out; 30s per foot.
NORTH SHORE, Milson's Point.—Some choice blocks; 60s per foot.
NORTH SHORE, Middle Harbour.—Two blocks, cheap.
NORTH SHORE.—Water frontage; a splendid lot, fronting Balmain; cheap.
PETERSHAM.—Some choice sites, in 2-acre blocks; £100 per acre.
PETERSHAM, near the Congregational Church.—A fine block; the only one for sale; cheap.
PETERSHAM, near the railway line.—A fine block, 160 feet deep; 20s per foot.
PETERSHAM.—The Lewisham Estate. Allotments, fronting the Boulevarde; 20s per foot.
GEORGE PILE, Jun., 62, Margaret-street.

MACQUARIE-ST.—For SALE, a neat, strongly-built Brick HOUSE, in good repair, balcony, verandah, balcony, 4 rooms, side entrance, &c.; £320; half cash. Title good. H. E. Shorter, 174, Pitt-st.

WOOLLAHRA.—For SALE, those 2 very neat, cosy COTTAGES, Piper-st., Woollahra, adjoining Congregational Church; rental, £60 per annum; bargain, £365; terms easy. H. E. Shorter, conveyancer, 174, Pitt-st.

RARE CHANCE (owner leaving for England by Parramatta).—For SALE, a very nice, well-built Brick COTTAGE, city; 4 good rooms, kitchen, water laid on, &c.; £185. H. E. SHORTER, 174, Pitt-street.

NEWTOWN.—To CLERKS, MECHANICS, and others.—For SALE, in Allotments, that valuable piece of LAND, between Camden College and Mrs. Dickson's, extending down to Edgeware Road, to be called CAMDENVILLE.
Main road, 60 feet wide
Frontages, 66 feet
Depth, 220 feet.
Terms.—20 per cent. deposit; residue, ten years' credit at 5 per cent. interest. Title, under Torrens Act.
M. F. JOSEPHSON, 110, Elizabeth-street; Mr. LANGHORNE, Enmore Road, Newtown; or Mr. JOHN WEBSTER, Eliza-street, Newtown. Plan now on view.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

HENRY BEIT AND CO. have for SALE several first-class CATTLE PROPERTIES in QUEENSLAND and NEW SOUTH WALES, with from 2000 to 6000 head cattle.
Also Sheep Properties in New Zealand.
62, Margaret-street.

STORE BULLOCKS.

For SALE, at Ballandean, district of Darling Downs, Queensland, one thousand (1000) Store Bullocks, ages 3 to 7; no proportion of ages guaranteed; the ages to be determined by number on each bullock representing year; a sample to be inspected on run by purchaser or his agent, without being mustered, and upon his approval on run and mutual determination of price, to be made in writing, 25 per cent. deposit to be paid into Commercial Banking Co., Sydney, on account of R. R. C. Robertson, and the money to be forfeited if bullocks not taken delivery of one month from day of approval, the day appointed for collection. The purchaser has no option of rejecting any of the cattle if above two years old up to seven, but liberty given to cull 3 per cent. from the 1000 head.
If above bullocks not disposed of by the 1st January, 1875, to be withdrawn. Vendor not responsible for any expenses incurred by inspection of these cattle.
ROBERT R. C. ROBERTSON,
Proprietor.
For permission to inspect, apply to R. A. GADEN, Esq., Wellington Vale, Deepwater, New South Wales.
Wellington Vale, Deepwater,
23rd November, 1874.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.—Crystal Brook Station, Maranoa district, Queensland, with about 9000 sheep
1000 cows, 1400 bullocks — near Maryborough
100,000 store sheep, Queensland
20,000 store sheep, near Bourke (travelling)
Unstocked cattle station, New England
8000 store cattle, in lots, Queensland
RAMS from celebrated Mudgee flocks
FIRST-CLASS BULLS, in various localities
500 well-bred heifers, Southern districts
4000 first-class ewes from a noted flock, New South Wales, delivery January
Numerous pastoral and freehold properties, in New South Wales and Queensland.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney.

STORE WETHERS.

For SALE, now near Coolah, 5000 Store Wethers, 3 to 5 years, in splendid condition, many of them being more than half fat.
Apply to ETTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, and CO., 181, Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Ten Fresh Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. W. Rixon, of Bega, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
6 fine upstanding horses, broken to saddle
2 pairs carriage horses, chesnut and bays.

FIVE SUPERIOR 'BUSES.

To 'Bus Proprietors, Speculators, and others.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Five superior 27-passenger 'buses, in first-class order, from Melbourne.

☞ Two of the above 'buses have arrived, and will be sold THIS DAY.

Well-bred Lady's Mare.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A bay mare, by Avondale, very quiet and used to carry a lady.

50 Head of Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Charles Coulter, Nimitybelle, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of broken and unbroken horses, consisting of draught, light harness horses, and stylish hacks.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from W. F. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY the 14th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
4000 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from G. D. Lane, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
160 prime fat bullocks, in lots, the noted D in diamond brand, and fully 800 lbs.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from A. Tudor, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Monday, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock.
2000 prime fat wethers, from Coomoo Coomoo, and 60 lbs.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, THIS DAY, 14th December, at 11 o'clock,
50 prime bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by H. Hall, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, THIS DAY, 14th December, at a 11 o'clock,
2500 prime fat wethers, fully 60 lbs.

Preliminary Advertisement.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed by C. H. E. Chauvel, Esq., to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 2 p.m.,
20 OF HIS CELEBRATED PURE-BRED BULLS.
Full particulars in a future issue, or on application to G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney.

G. ANDERSON has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock,
The booth on the pigeon ground, Balmain.
Terms, cash.

WELLS and SMITH, having received instructions from the Commissioner for Railways, will sell by auction, at the Redfern Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
All lost and unclaimed property on hand on the 30th June, 1874.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, FURNITURE BROKERS, and OTHERS.
Under a Bill of Sale and Distraint for Rent.

MORRIS ASHER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
A large quantity of useful household furniture, comprising—Horsehair couches and chairs, safes, chiffonieres, tables, dressers, bedsteads and bedding, tubs, buckets, dinner set, crockery, and a large lot of kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Goods for this day's sale received up to 10 o'clock.

Unredeemed Pledges.

H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. H. W. James, of Castlereagh-street, as previously advertised.

In the Insolvent Estates of William Anderson and Isabella Forrester, Watchmakers.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Alfred Sandeman, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 574, George-street,
Shop fixtures, counter, glass cases, all sizes, neat drawers, watch dials, and sundries.

Restaurant and Oyster Business.
THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 12 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from Mr. W. Scott to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 160, York-street, near the Markets, Fixtures, fittings, cooking utensils, &c. Without reserve.

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY,
at the City Auction Rooms, 292, Pitt-street.

HENRY MOON will sell by auction, as above, at 11 sharp,
Furniture, bedsteads, bedding, watches, clocks, jewellery, electroplate, glassware, fancy goods, toilet glasses, &c.

Labour Bazaar Auction Mart,
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Under a Bill of Sale.

Drawing-room Suites, in green rep and damask, Oval and Loo Tables, Chiffonieres, Couches, Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Sets, Toilet Glasses, Glass and China Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
Also,
First-class cedar Counter, Shelves, Desks, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the bill of sale holder to sell by auction, at their Mart, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above. No reserve.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and others.

NELSON and HEWLETT have received instructions from Mr. G. C. Johnstone, who is relinquishing the ironmongery business, to sell by auction, on the premises, 31, Oxford-street, late South Head Road, THIS DAY, Monday, 14th, at 11 a.m., sharp, without reserve, the entire and extensive stock of ironmongery, &c., consisting of

Platedware	Wire nails
Tinware	Brushware
Holloware	Cutlery
Japanned goods	Enamelled-ware
Fenders	Baths
Shovels	Fireirons
Axes	Picks
Gimlets	Tomahawks
Hammers	Hinges, &c.

and other goods too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash.

To Contractors, Stevedores, Builders, and others.
Clearing-out Sale of Building Materials.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from John Young, Esq., to sell by auction, at St. Mary's new Cathedral, on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers,
About 20,000 feet of timber, consisting of—old lumber, joists, scantling, flooring-boards, battens, scaffold poles, planks, mortar boards, weather boards, architraves, &c. Also, a quantity of cedar doors, sashes, window shutters, mantelpieces, corrugated iron, ventilators, slates, iron palisading, iron columns, hardwood columns, wheelbarrows, centres, grindstone, and other articles too numerous to particularize.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock
On the premises, 138, Castlereagh-street North.

HIGHLY-IMPORTANT and ATTRACTIVE SALE of
SUPERIOR SUBSTANTIAL and USEFUL FURNITURE
BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE, by AUCHER FRERES
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Marshall to sell by auction, on the premises, 138, Castlereagh-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture, pianoforte, and general household requisites, without reserve.
Full particulars in a future issue.

TO YACHTSMEN.
For Sale by Auction
The Fine Yacht RICHMOND,
half-decked, copper-fastened throughout, length overall 24.8, keel 21 feet, beam 7.6, depth 4 feet, masts and sails complete, and all new.

Sale, MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed by Captain Whyte to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 14th December, at 2 p.m.,
The yacht RICHMOND, above described; may be seen on application on board the Black Adder, Campbell's Wharf.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock.
At the Residence of W. H. Plett, Esq., Milson's Point, North Shore.

Attractive Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
RICHLY-CUT GLASSWARE, PAINTED CHINA
ENGRAVINGS, VASES, LUSTRES
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
BRUSSELS CARPETS
BEDROOM FURNITURE
MILCH COW, &c., &c., &c.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from W. H. Plett, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Milson's Point, North Shore, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
The valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
☞ On view TUESDAY AFTERNOON and morning of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Ex Parramatta and Agnes Rose.

25 PACKAGES of CARPETS, FELT SQUARES, OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

To Upholsterers, Picture Dealers, Fancy Goods Warehousemen, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock, ex Parramatta and Agnes Rose,
25 packages carpets, oleographs, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock.
At Phillip-street North, the Residence of William Rae, Esq.

Very Attractive Sale by Auction
of
The ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, HAND-PAINTED CHINA
CHOICE and RECHERCHE PLATED WARE, from ELKINGTON, MASON, and CO.'S
BRILLIANT-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING
KITCHEN FURNITURE
And SUNDRIES.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from William Rae, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Phillip-street North, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects
Terms, cash.
☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be issued as early as possible.

TUESDAY, 15th December, at 11 a.m.

At PALMERSTON, Waverley,
the residence of JOHN DE VILLIERS LAMB, Esq.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale by Auction
of
THE WHOLE OF THE MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
Comprising
SUPERB CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE from OSLER AND SONS, Oxford-street.
MAGNIFICENT Suite of Engraved Glassware, notched stems, comprising 28 Sherries, 26 Ports, 28 Clarets, 28 Squat Champagnes, 15 Finger Bowls, 9 Liqueurs, 4 Caraffes and Tumblers, 12 Ice Plates, 4 pint Decanters, 2 quart Decanters and Claret Jug.
RECHERCHE Suite of Australian Straw Stem Glass, consisting of 20 Goblets, 13 green Sauternes, 16 Squat Champagnes, 60 Ports and Sherries, 3 Liqueurs.
VERY ELEGANT HAND-PAINTED CHINA from PHILLIPS, Bond-street.
EXQUISITE China Breakfast Service, blue ribbon, and richly gilt scroll.
HANDSOME White China Breakfast Services, heavily gilt
MAGNIFICENT China Dessert Service, (Copeland's) Turquoise jewelled, hand-painted flower centres, 27 pieces.
VERY LARGE AND HANDSOME Ironstone China Dinner Service, richly gilt, with Grecian key border.
MAGNIFICENT ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Toast Rack.
SUPERBLY embossed Tea and Coffee Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Milk Ewer and Sugar Basin.
VERY HANDSOME 6-hole Cruet, cut crystal Bottles.
Set VERY ELEGANT melon shape Dish Covers, 4 Pair 2-light Plated Candelabra.
MAGNIFICENT Plated Centre Epergnes.
Set best quality King's Pattern Plate, comprising 18 Table Spoons, 18 Dessert Spoons, 18 Table Forks, 18 Dessert Forks, 12 Egg Spoons, 4 Salt Spoons, 4 Knife Rests, 2 Gravy Spoons, Soup Ladle, 2 Sauce Ladles.
Ivory Handled Cheese Scoop, Plated Crumb Scoop
Set HANDSOME Fish-eaters, in brass-bound mahogany case
Set Mother-of-Pearl Handled Dessert Knives and Forks, in case
Black Marble Dining-room Clock, inlaid gold
PAIR HANDSOME Bronze Tazzas, on marble pedestals
MAGNIFICENT Mahogany Dining-room Suite, covered in best Turkey morocco, comprising bannister-back lounge, easy chair, carving chair, and 12 stuff-back chairs
MASSIVE Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, with 4 spare leaves and patent screw
RICHLY-CARVED Dark Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, with plate-glass back, cellaret, and plate drawers
Three-tier Mahogany Dumb Waiter
Pair EXQUISITE Wedgewood Flower Pots, with figures in relief
Handsome 6-frame Brussels Carpet and Rug
VALUABLE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, by R. KEMM, G. H. LAPORTE, WOOLLETT, ANSDELL, R. A. HERRING, &c.
ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, manufactured expressly to order by the noted West-end House, JACKSON and GRAHAM
ELABORATELY-CARVED Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in richest blue satin, consisting of roll-over boudoir sofa, three-seat ottoman, 6 chairs, easy chair, Victoria chair, and 2 sewing-chairs
HANDSOME Walnut Spider-legged Oval Table, inlaid Walnut Side-Table and Card-Table, en suite
EXQUISITE Italian Walnut open Chiffoniere, inlaid tulip wood, with plate-glass back
PAIR VERY CHOICE Marqueterie inlaid Walnut Drawing-room Cabinets, ormolu mountings
BEAUTIFUL Louis XIV. Drawing-room Striking Clock, inlaid with Sèvres china, under glass shade
CHOICE and RECHERCHE Ornaments, Statuettes, &c.
SUPERB WALNUT BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD, with all the most modern improvements
CHARMING WATER-COLOURS, by ROWBOTHAM, PAGET, CONRAD MARTENS, TERRY, &c.
Cut Crystal Chandeliers
ELEGANT Carved Gilt Pier Glass, 60 x 50
MOST ELABORATELY-ORNAMENTED Bronzed Hall Table and Hat Stand, with marble slab and plate glass back
Hall Furniture
VERY RICHLY-CARVED Mediæval Oak Library Table, stamped morocco top
MASSIVE Mahogany Bookcase
Oil coloured Photographs and valuable Proof Engravings
CHASTELY-DESIGNED BEDROOM FURNITURE, made to order by Jackson and Graham
VERY HANDSOME Walnut double-winged Wardrobe, with plate-glass centre door
MOST ELEGANT Walnut Washstand, marble slab, &c.
Dressing Table, with marble slab, jewel drawers, and oval Swing Glass to match
HANDSOME Walnut Single Wardrobe
CHOICE China Toilet Service, hand-painted flowers
LUXURIOUS Chintz covered Eugenie Couch
MASSIVE TUBULAR STATE BEDSTEAD, 7 feet by 5 feet 6, with spring palliasse, hair mattress, feather bolster, down pillows, &c.
Bedsteads and Bedding, very best description
Cots and Hair Mattresses
Kitchen Furniture and Utensils
Laundry and Dairy Furniture and Implements, &c., &c., &c.
Also at 2 o'clock precisely,
Cellar of very choice Wines
Dun-coloured imported Alderney Cow, "BUTTERCUP"
Black Brittany Cow, "POPSY"
Half-bred Roan Durham Cow, "DUCHESS"
Red Cow, out of "BUTTERCUP," by imported Durham bull
Dun-coloured Heifer, out of "BUTTERCUP," by Brittany bull
Pure bred black Brittany Bull
PURE BRED PIGS, improved, Berkshire breed, from LORD RADNOR'S estate, COLESHALL
CHOICE POULTRY, comprising Game, Spanish, Brahmas, &c., &c.
VALUABLE POT PLANTS, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from John de Villiers Lamb, Esq. (in consequence of his departure for Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, Palmerston, Waverley, on TUESDAY, 15th December, at 11 a.m.
The whole of the magnificent household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
☞ Catalogues of the above can be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneers, on Thursday, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.
The house will be thrown open to the inspection of intending purchasers on Saturday afternoon, 12th instant, and all day Monday 14th instant.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 12 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

VALUABLE CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUNS.
10 CASES MOULDINGS, in great variety.
10 CASES SEWING-MACHINES,
a very superior kind.

To Gunsmiths, Picture-frame Makers, Factories, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY next, 18th December.

At the Residence of WILLIAM RAE, Esq.,
No. 49, Phillip-street North

Very attractive Sale by Auction of
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, HAND-PAINTED CHINA
CHOICE and RECHERCHE ARTICLES, comprising every requisite in FIRST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE (only recently imported and deserving special attention)
STERLING SILVER Tea and Coffee Service, &c., &c.
Substantial DINING-ROOM and Breakfast-room Furniture
ELEGANT SIDEBOARD, oval end
TELESCOPE DINING TABLE, massive carved legs
Superior Hall Furniture and Floorcloth
ELEGANT Drawing-room Furniture, comprising
ELABORATE and RICHLY carved Suite, manufactured to special design by LENEHAN
Shaped Walnutwood Loo Table, Canterbury, and other Whatnots, and Fancy Articles
MAGNIFICENT BRILLIANT-toned Walnut Cottage PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD
Elegant Vases, Ornaments, Lustres, &c.
Ditto Ceramic Ware, Statuettes, &c.
CHOICE ENGRAVINGS, Chromos, and Oleographs
SUPERIOR and Elegant Tubular BRASS and IRON State Bedsteads, complete, with Bedding
Mahogany MARBLE-TOP Washstands
Ditto TOILET TABLE and Glasses to match
CHEST DRAWERS and WARDROBES, &c.
Superior quality BRUSSELS Carpet, Hearthrugs, Stair Carpeting, and Floorcloth
Kitchen Furniture and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from WILLIAM RAE, Esq. (in consequence of his relinquishing housekeeping), to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 49, PHILLIP-STREET North, on FRIDAY next, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTROPLATE, STERLING SILVER, superior GLASSWARE, CHINA, and effects.
Terms, cash.
☞ CATALOGUES will be ready for issue on TUESDAY.

EXHIBITION BUILDING,
Prince Alfred Park.

GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR,
December 19th to 1st January inclusive.

Public Sale of STALLS and BARS,
TUESDAY, 15th DECEMBER.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Russell, Girard, and George L. Carter, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, 15th December, at 12 (noon).
2 bars and 12 stalls, for
THE GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR,
at
THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, PRINCE ALFRED PARK,
Opening on SATURDAY next, DECEMBER 19, concluding JANUARY 1, 1875.
Two day performances—
BOXING DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.
The following distinguished artistes will have the honour of appearing—
Madame ANNA BISHOP, Signor CARMINI MORLEY, Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES
The WONDERFUL GIRARDS in their Grand Fantastical and Saltatorial Pantomime, being the most Marvelously Grotesque Performance ever presented to the world
Miss CREED ROYAL, first appearance
Madlle. AZELLA, Queen of the Trapeze, supported by Mr. C. VERLETTI.
The great original BARRY O'NEILL
N. LA FUILLADE, the most accomplished violin virtuoso in Australia
Messrs. HOLLY and BUCKLEY, the celebrated American prize jig dancers and comedians.
This is merely an outline; depend upon it the lessees will do all in their power to make the Exhibition Building the most attractive place to spend the Christmas Holidays.
5 stalls, 17 x 21 feet, east side of building
5 ditto, 17 x 21 ditto, west ditto
2 ditto, 14 x 20 ditto, southern end ditto
Large bar north end of building
Right to erect bar in porch or southern end of building
2 stalls for fancy goods and jewellery
2 fruit
2 books and stationery
1 tobacconist
4 toys
1 tea, coffee, cocoa, and pastry.
Stalls marked and numbered in building can be seen at any time during the day, by applying to the park ranger, Mr. Langley.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22nd and 23rd December.

At No. 353, George-street, the Warehouse of Mr. T. Cox.

Large and Important Unreserved Clearance Sale by auction of
The WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE STOCK-IN-TRADE of DRAWING and DINING ROOM, LIBRARY, and BEDROOM FURNITURE; GILT PIER-GLASSES, and TOILET-GLASSES, IRON BEDSTEADS, FURNITURE IN THE WHITE, HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will be published.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thos. Cox (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, No. 353, George-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 22nd and 23rd December, at 11 o'clock each day,
The whole of his valuable stock of furniture, pier glasses, iron bedsteads, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 18th instant.

To Boot and Shoe Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

Unreserved Sale, to close accounts for the year, ex various ships.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, positively without reserve, to close accounts,
Balances of invoices of Nathan Joseph's boots and shoes ex the following ships, viz., Nineveh, Star of the South, Kingsbridge, Merwanjee Framjee, Harkaway, William Duthie, John Rennie, Newcourt, and Damascus.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

A punctual attendance of the trade and other intending purchasers will oblige.

UNRESERVED SALE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Comprising Sterling 15 and 18 carat Gold Jewellery, Mechanical and other Toys.

THURSDAY next, 17th instant.

To arrive per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Ceylon.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on an early day,
3 cases of the above, specially selected for the Christmas trade.
Full particulars in future issue.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Important and Unreserved Sale of Seasonable Drapery.

Woollens, Clothing, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, &c.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, December 15 and 16.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, the above days, at 11 o'clock,
23 packages of the above goods.
Just landed, ex late arrivals.
Details in future issue.

TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

COLONIAL and QUEENSLAND SUGARS.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock sharp,
65 tons colonial and Queensland sugars.

TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.

8 Casks Soda Crystals.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY next, 15th December, at 11 o'clock sharp,
8 casks soda crystals.

TUESDAY next, 15th December, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex CATHERINE MARDEN.
76 Chests Tea
22½ Chests Tea
76 Boxes Tea
More or less damaged by sea-water.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY next,
337 PACKAGES TEA.
Terms, net cash.

TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

1 Double-barrel Gun, by
1 Double-barrel Revolver, by
1 Trunk and Carpet-bag
11 Splendidly-bound Books on Natural History
1 Oil Painting (Australian Scenery), by Montagu
Several Carpenters' Tools.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at their Rooms,
The above.

TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

2 Tons Dressed PATNA RICE
3 ditto Undressed PATNA RICE
147 Packages OILMEN'S STORES.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
6 tons PATNA RICE, as above; and
147 packages oilman's stores.

TUESDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

2 Cases Quarts SALAD OIL
2 Bags CLOVES
1 Bag GROUND GINGER
15 Tins CONFECTIONERY
1 Bag CANARY SEED.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

AUCTION SALES.

NORTH SHORE.

MONDAY, 14th December.

Sale by Auction of
Household Furniture and Effects,
comprising
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
Chairs, Tables, Couches, Carpets
Window Curtains, Engravings, and Oil Paintings
Chiffoniers, Plated Ware, Crockery, &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Tabular Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding
Marble-slab Toilet Glass, Toilet Table
Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Sets
Commode, &c
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
And general household requisites.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. are instructed by the executors of the late Mr. Musgrave to sell by auction, on the premises, Dunrobin Cottage, Lane Cove Road, near the Church of England, St. Leonards, North Shore, THIS DAY, 14th December, at 12 o'clock.
The whole of the household furniture and effects, without reserve.

Unreserved Sale, by order of the Shippers.

CLARET
CHAMPAGNE
AMONTILLADO
GRAHAM'S PORT, in wood
WHISKY, ditto.

On TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at quarter-to 12 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next.
645 packages of the above, viz :—
G over 43,
250 cases claret, St. Julien's, Bousset and Co.'s, Bordeaux.
B over 51,
150 ditto champagne, Jules Fornier's, Epernay.
Z over 74,
128 ditto amontillado, S in diamond G in diamond (Co in diamond, Wisdom and Warter's shipping.
M over 133,
91 ditto ditto, ditto ditto ditto, D. Gordon's shipping.
K over 114,
2 pipes Graham's port, 2-diamond
11 hogsheads ditto ditto, ditto
7 quarter-casks ditto ditto, ditto.
Y over 74,
1 hogshead Irish whisky
2 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

RAISINS.
Ex Airey Force, on account of whom it may concern.

On TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at quarter-past 11 o'clock sharp.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
BB,
Lot 1—55 boxes Cheamé raisins
2—50 ditto ditto
3—50 ditto ditto
4—50 ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

TWINES
LINSEED OIL
CAUSTIC SODA.

Ex recent arrivals.

On TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
70 packages of the abovenamed goods.
JD in diamond, HB under,
201—1 case super blue Zealand twine
202, 213-15—4 cases middle thread
203-7—5 ditto Italian fine twine
210-220—5 ditto super sealing
221-226—6 bales flax seaming
225-226—2 ditto roping.
1A,
11 casks raw linseed oil.
M in diamond,
38 drums caustic soda.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Unreserved Sale of Original Packages
DRAPERY,
CLOTHING,
WOOLLENS,
STUFFS,
HATS, &c.,
Now landing ex Parramatta and Agnes Rose.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, 17th and 18th December, at 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Island Buyers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the Consignors to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 17th December,
170 cases and bales of seasonable goods.
Particulars in due course.

TUESDAY, December 15.

IMPERATIVE and UNRESERVED CLEARING-OUT SALE.

SHIRTS, CRIMEAN REGATTA, WHITE LINEN OXFORD
COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, SASHES, BRACES
PUGGAREES, HAT NETS, SUNBRIMS, BELTS
TROUSERS, VESTS, COATS, HANDKERCHIEFS
FELT and STRAW HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

BENJAMIN BRAUN and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the above.
To close accounts for the year.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Excellent New
LONDON-MADE FURNITURE,
just landed ex Parramatta.
being an Invoice of very Handsome and Substantial Articles in
WALNUT, MAHOGANY, AND OAK.

By order of the Consignees, Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, December 14th, at 11 o'clock,
28 PACKAGES of FASHIONABLE and SUBSTANTIALLY MADE FURNITURE, comprising every article in the trade.
Birch folding chairs, verandah chairs
Mahogany dinner waggons, butlers' trays
Walnut card tables
Ditto occasional tables
Walnut washstands and dressing tables, marble tops
Mahogany ditto ditto
Hat and umbrella stands in oak, walnut, and mahogany
Walnut devonports and music stands
Drawing-room suite in walnut
Walnut escritoires
Sandwich trays
Chairs, towel racks
Sideboard walnut chiffoniere, marble top
Frame work of the best description.
And a variety of articles.
Full particulars of which will be given at sale.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MOST INTERESTING SALE
of
CHINESE
JAPANESE
and
STRAITS GOODS,
being a shipment now landing
ex Maid of Judah.

By order of Messrs Cowlishaw, Brothers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, December 14, at 11 o'clock,
258 packages, comprising, among other varied articles
OF THE MOST COSTLY DESCRIPTION,
Gold setting tiger claws
Ditto crystal lockets
Ditto watch ornaments
Ditto gold gold crosses.
Also,
Chefoo silks
White silk handkerchiefs
Slippers, paper lanterns
Porcelain vases
Ivory puzzles, glove boxes
Card cases, Chinese junks
Paper knives, sandalwood fans
Malacca canes, walking-sticks
Camphorwood trunks, in nests
Rattan reclining chairs
Rattan clothes-baskets, in nests.
Full particulars at sale.

PIANO,
in Walnut Case, by Lohmann, Paris.

Just landed ex Parramatta.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, December 14, at 11 o'clock,
A cottage piano, in walnut, by Lohmann, of Paris, 7 octaves.
Case lined tin.

ABSTRACT OF SALES.

THURSDAY, December 17th.

DIAMOND COTTAGE, BOTANY ROAD.	Next the Post-office.
LANSDOWNE HOMESTEAD, ORCHARD, and PADDOCKS.	140 Acres, near the Cabramatta Platform, with large cottage and every convenience.
PITT-STREET.	That noble Block of Land surrounded by the finest buildings in the city, with the addition of those in course of erection and to be erected: Messrs. J. Fraser and Co., the New Australian Mutual Provident; Liverpool, London and Globe, and New Zealand Insurance Companies, &c.
THE LADY ROBINSON HOTEL and GROCER'S SHOP.	Adjoining, corner of Liverpool and Riley streets. Rental, £110 per annum.
SHOP and PREMISES, FORBES-STREET.	And Dwelling-house in the rear, fronting Charles-street.

R. F. STUBBS and CO.,
Land Sale Rooms.

FORBES-STREET,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

CITY SHOP and PREMISES,
With every comfort and convenience, recently occupied by Messrs. Lewis, Brothers, as a
BOOT WAREHOUSE,
together with Dwelling-House, having frontage to Charles-street.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 17, at 11 o'clock,
That substantially-built brick shop and 2-storied premises No. 91, containing 6 spacious rooms, kitchen, flagged yard, &c., recently let at 26s per week.
With the above will be sold
That comfortable 2-storied dwelling, in Charles-street, abutting on the above, occupied by Mr. Jones, at a rental of 10s per week. It has hall, 3 rooms, kitchen, and outhouse, flagged yard, &c.

The whole was erected under special contract by Messrs. Smith and Bennett, builders, and no expense was spared to make them all that could be desired.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

QUEENSLAND SUGARS
COLONIAL ditto.
In Pockets.
Fine Grainy Crystals, &c.
Ditto Medium Counters
For positive Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Consignees.
FRIDAY, December 18, 1874.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, FRIDAY, December 18, at 11 o'clock,
About 100 tons Queensland and colonial sugars.

CANTERBURY.

A very Pretty Homestead Site
on which the Waterfalls are situated;
and adjoining the property of
W. Redman, Esq.,

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, December 22, at 11 o'clock,
Those 46 acres, being a selection of the original Canterbury property, on a favourite elevation, bisected by the Cup and Saucer Creek.

It may not be generally known that this locality is becoming almost identical with Ashfield, for the land along the river between Petersham and that suburb is being fast bought up, and residences beginning to show themselves already in this sequestered spot.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary.

PORT VIEW HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
OVERLOOKING MOORE PARK.

Subdivided into the Residence and Building Lots adjoining.

To close a property estate.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, December 22, at 11 o'clock,
That valuable stone-built residence and property in Stewart-street, commanding extensive views, the situation of which cannot be excelled.
Plan in preparation.

BURWOOD HEIGHTS.

SIXTY-ONE VALUABLE BUILDING SITES adjoining the properties of Mrs. Icoton and — Humphreys, Esq., close to St. — Church, and midway between the BURWOOD RAILWAY Station and the LIVERPOOL ROAD, with frontages to BURWOOD ROAD, BOLD-STREET, MINNA-STREET, and DRIVER ROAD.
Also,
SIX CHOICE BUILDING SITES, SOUTH RAILWAY-STREET, CLOSE TO THE STATION, comprising some of the most delightful situations for suburban residences in that favourite
CHELTENHAM ESTATE,
affording an excellent opportunity to those in search of a desirable homestead.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
at the City Mart, George-street on TUESDAY, 22nd December, at 11 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, at 11 o'clock,
The following Choice Building Sites, some of which comprise
THE PICK OF THE CELEBRATED CHELTENHAM ESTATE.
Section D.—Four valuable allotments, each 60 feet frontage to the Burwood Road, by a depth of 178 feet.
Ditto D.—Four valuable allotments, each 60 feet frontage to Bold-street, by a depth of 187 feet.
Ditto D.—Nine allotments, each 66 feet frontage to Minna-street, by a depth of 120 feet.
Ditto D.—Nine allotments, each 66 feet frontage to New-street, by a depth of 120 feet.
Section A.—Four valuable allotments, each 60 feet frontage to Bold-street, by a depth of 199 feet.
Ditto A.—Four valuable allotments, each 60 feet frontage to Driver Road, by a depth of 180 feet.
Ditto A.—Eight valuable allotments, each 66 feet frontage to Minna-street, by a depth of 120 feet.
Ditto A.—Eight valuable allotments, each 66 feet frontage to Minna-street, by a depth of 120 feet.
Section B.—Three valuable allotments, each 66 feet frontage to Bold-street, by a depth of 198 feet.
Ditto B.—Three valuable allotments, each 66 feet frontage to Driver Road, by 198 feet.
Ditto B.—Eight allotments, each 66 feet frontage to Minna-street, by a depth of 198 feet.
Ditto B.—Eight allotments, each 66 feet frontage to Minna-street, by a depth of 198 feet.
Section E.—Six valuable sites, each 50 feet frontage to South Railway-terrace, by a depth of 198 feet.

Lithographs may be seen at the Auction Mart; and further particulars ascertained prior to the day of sale.
Terms liberal at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

FIJI.

The following Scrip in the POLYNESIAN COMPANY (Limited), entitling the holders to select land as follows:—
No. 223A—2 Town lots, 1 acre each
362A—1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
217-910—70 acres each, Country Land
210-915—50 acres each, ditto ditto
862—100 Shares in the Company, £2 each paid up
868—100 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
869—22 ditto ditto, ditto ditto
1 Town Lot, selected in Suva, conveyance complete
1 ditto ditto, ditto ditto.

The above presents a favourable opportunity for investment to Sugar and Coffee Growers, Capitalists, and Speculators.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day.
Full particulars in future issue.
The Scrip can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

THE LADY ROBINSON HOTEL,
CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND RILEY STREETS,
together with
GROCER'S SHOP ADJOINING,
bringing in £110 per annum.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 17, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable brick-built property, comprising the
LADY ROBINSON HOTEL,
of 6 ROOMS, with KITCHEN, PANTRY, and other necessaries, now let to Mr. Tarran at 30s a week,
with the
GROCER'S SHOP and PREMISES
of 4 rooms and yard, &c., let to Mrs. Scanlan at 14s a week.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.
This is a respectable property, and well worth looking after.

To close an Intestate Estate.

DIAMOND COTTAGE
and premises,
BOTANY ROAD.

Residue of 99 years Lease, from 1st April, 1855.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the administrator of the late G. C. Bickson, Esq., deceased, to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 17, at 11 o'clock,
That brick-built cottage adjoining the post-office, with frontage of 26 feet to Botany Road, by a depth of 110 feet, subject to ground rent of £3 5s per annum.
The house is of brick on stone foundations, verandah in front, four rooms, and kitchen, with range, and outhouses, brick-built cemented bath, washing shed, carpenter's bench, with vice affixed, well-pump, &c.

This is a very compact little property and worthy the attention of heads of small families and others.
Full particulars and terms at sale.

Title—Messrs. Slade, Slade, and Smith, solicitors, Exchange.

SALE OF BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS, BY AUCTION,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, December 15, at 11 o'clock,
THE GREATER PORTION of TWO LIBRARIES, which contained above 800 Volumes, nearly one-half of which were sold on Friday. The residue will be disposed of WITHOUT RESERVE. Among them will be found standard works by various authors in general literature.
THE CATALOGUES used on Friday, 11th instant, will answer on Tuesday, the 15th.
THE SALE WILL COMMENCE with lot 167, and be continued throughout, with some additions.
AT NOON will be sold a small collection of ENGRAVINGS.

IN THE ESTATE OF L. M'TAGGART.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by R. H. Sempill, Esquire, official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
All the right, title, and interest of the official assignee, in and to a FREE SELECTION OF 80 ACRES of Land at Wandandian, near Jervis Bay.
Terms, cash.

By Order of the Executors in the Estate of the late Mrs. Esther Hughes.

Preliminary Notice.

MAGNIFICENT WHARF PROPERTY
close to
MARKET-STREET,
well-known as WRIGHT'S WHARF,
with the Dwelling-Houses.

TITLE, apply to Messrs. ELLIS and MAKINSON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the executors in the estate of the late Mrs. Esther Hughes to sell by public auction, at
Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street,
at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 16th DECEMBER,
That magnificent Wharf Property, situate in Sussex-street, known as
WRIGHT'S WHARF,
between Harrison and Miller's, and Street's Timber Yards.
The attention of capitalists is directed to the sale of this magnificent property, in the market for POSITIVE SALE.
Full particulars will be shortly published.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

ST. JOHN'S ROAD and SHORT-STREET,
FOREST LODGE ESTATE,
Valuable Freehold, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Wright, Davenport, and Co., as a Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
That valuable freehold known as Messrs. Wright, Davenport, and Co.'s manufactory, consisting of an allotment of land having 67 feet more or less frontage to SHORT-STREET, FOREST LODGE ESTATE, by a depth of 209 feet, more or less, to the ORPHAN SCHOOL CREEK, with the buildings erected thereon, consisting of the stone buildings and sheds lately used as a boot and shoe manufactory, and the cottage and stabling at the rear.

This valuable freehold is well worth the attention of anyone in search of premises suitable for a manufactory, being within easy access to the business centres; it is now in the market for positive sale, the proprietors having erected new premises in another locality.

POSITIVE SALE.

No. 302, PALMER-STREET, JUST OFF OXFORD-STREET, containing passage, 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, with land at the rear.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 16th December,
That valuable freehold No. 302, PALMER-STREET, just off OXFORD-STREET, built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof, cemented front, containing passage, 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, shed, &c., with back entrance. Premises thoroughly drained; WATER laid on.

This valuable freehold, now in the market for positive sale, is well worth the attention of any person of small capital seeking a good PERMANENT INVESTMENT. No locality has made such rapid strides towards improvement; and there can be no question that the value of property in the neighbourhood has not yet reached its highest value.

POSITIVE SALE.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF CITY PROPERTY.

4 HOUSES in DOWLING-STREET, Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, on the west side, close to the WOOLLOOMOOLOO CIRCULAR QUAY, and in the best portion of that improving locality.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
WEDNESDAY, 16th December,
The following valuable city freehold property, comprising
A TERRACE OF FOUR HOUSES,
Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59 being in DOWLING-STREET, and yielding AN ANNUAL RENT OF £170.
This fine block of buildings is built of stone, with attached buildings of brick and stone, and slated roofs, and contain (each) verandah, hall, two rooms and kitchen on the ground floor, three bedrooms and balcony on first floor, and a good room over; patent water-closet. Property thoroughly drained, side and back entrance.
WATER LAID ON.

The above form a block of really substantial buildings on the west side of Dowling-street. Each house has a convenient yard. The premises are in the very best order throughout, and will not require the expenditure of a farthing for years to come. The situation is one of
THE VERY BEST IN WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
being close to the Circular Wharf, and fronting Dowling-street, which is the easiest access to that part of the city.
The rapid improvement in this part of the city justifies the opinions of those who see a large prospective value in property there, and without doubt the present opportunity of securing
REALLY STERLING CITY PROPERTY
is such as should not be lost sight of by those who are in search of
A SOUND REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

WEDNESDAY, 16th DECEMBER.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 16th DECEMBER.

LOWER FORT-ST.	Those two substantial and faithfully built family residences, Nos. 18 and 20, LOWER FORT-STREET, in the occupation of Mrs. Hobson and Mr. Russell, each containing entrance hall, and 9 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bath-room, laundry, double closets, coach-house, &c.
	Four allotments of land, each having 19 feet frontage to LOWER FORT-STREET, adjoining the above property.
MILLER'S POINT. Pottinger-street, off Windmill-street.	That commodious Shop and Dwelling House, now in the occupation of Mr. Paskell, situate in POTTINGER-STREET, off WINDMILL-STREET, MILLER'S POINT, containing cellar, shop, 3 rooms, 3 attic rooms, and large yards.
ST. JOHN'S ROAD, Glebe.	Valuable Freehold, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Wright, Davenport, and Co., as a Boot and Shoe Manufactory, situate in ST. JOHN'S ROAD and SHORT-STREET, GLEBE
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, Dowling-street.	Four Houses in DOWLING-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, yielding an annual rent of £170 each, containing verandah, hall, two rooms and kitchen, on the ground floor, three bedrooms, and balcony on the first floor, and a good room over, patent water closet. Water laid on.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, Palmer-street.	That valuable freehold, No. 302, PALMER-STREET, just off OXFORD-STREET, built of brick, on stone foundations, with shingled roof, cemented front, containing passage, 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, shed, &c., with back entrance.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

FRIDAY, 18th December.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
For Positive Sale.

An Undivided Share in the
UNDERWOOD ESTATES.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
All the estate, right, title, and interest in those valuable City and Suburban Estates, and in the Fund in Court belonging to Captain Warner Wright Spalding and Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Spalding, formerly Clara Elizabeth Underwood.
Full particulars respecting the share about to be offered can be obtained on application, at the Rooms, Pitt-street; or from Messrs. BRADLEY and SON, Solicitors, Margaret-street.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Executors of the Estate of the late WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., to close accounts.

PORT MACQUARIE.
TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 18, TOWN OF PORT MACQUARIE.

COUNTY of BERESFORD.
TOWNSHIP of COOMA.
20 ACRES of LAND, Parish of COOMA, within COOMA RESERVE.

QUEENSLAND.
TOWN of GLADSTONE.
FOURTEEN ALLOTMENTS of LAND, in the Town, as follows:—
LOTS 2, 3, 4, and 5, SECTION 2, corner of FORD and AUCKLAND STREETS
LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, SECTION 5, corner of YAROON and AUCKLAND STREETS
LOTS 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, SECTION 5, corner of ROSEBERRY and AUCKLAND STREETS.

TITLES—GRANTS FROM THE CROWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the EXECUTORS of the ESTATE of the late WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above country lots of land, townships of Port Macquarie and Cooma; also, in Gladstone, Queensland.
Terms at sale.

CHOICE CORNER CITY SITE.
LIVERPOOL and CROWN STREETS,
NEAR CALDWELL-TERRACE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street on
FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT CORNER BLOCK of LAND, portion of lot 9, B of the RILEY ESTATE, having the following frontages:—
28 FEET to LIVERPOOL-STREET,
90 FEET to CROWN-STREET,
28 FEET to LIVERPOOL-LANE,
together with the dwelling-house thereon.
The above is a very valuable corner block of land in this populous part of the city. It is well adapted as a site for business premises, which would, from the eligible position, readily let at the highest current rentals.
Title unquestionable—A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

HILL VIEW, PENRITH.
THE PICK OF KINGSWOOD.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE and 14 ACRES of LAND, about 2½ MILES from the PENRITH RAILWAY STATION, and known formerly as the RESIDENCE of the late Dr. CLARKE; close to the CHURCH and POST OFFICE.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.—A. H. M'CULLOCH, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of land, containing by admeasurement 14 ACRES, being portion of the well-known KINGSWOOD ESTATE at PENRITH, upon which is erected a NEAT WELL-FINISHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing 7 rooms, bath-room, kitchen with stove, pantry, shed, wash-house; also detached range of buildings, consisting of large laundry, with ironing stove; dairy, tool shed, chaff-room, 2-stall stable, harness-room, coachhouse for 2 carriages, with hayloft over; large yard, with cart shed, piggeries, milking bails, large substantial barn, &c.
This is a very desirable country retreat, most beautifully situated on the most elevated part of the celebrated KINGSWOOD ESTATE, and the view on all sides from the residence is most extensive and picturesque, embracing the beautiful undulating country for many miles.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE and Grounds
ASHGROVE LODGE,
opposite the RAILWAY STATION, adjoining the Residence of J. H. GOODLET, Esq.

TITLE—Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
The above described choice SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, fitted with EVERY DESIRABLE FAMILY CONVENIENCE, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN.

TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, in BROWN-STREET, occupied by Mr. SAYERS, between the CAMPERDOWN and MISSENDEN ROADS, and close to ST. JOHN'S and the new PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGES.
It is substantially built of brick on stone foundation, with slated roof, the internal fittings are all of cedar, and it contains verandah, lobby, 6 rooms, and kitchen; abundance of water from underground tank, good yard, &c., at the rear.
The land has 40 FEET frontage to BROWN-STREET, with a depth of 114 FEET, being lot 24, section B, of the well-known ROCHESTER ESTATE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described property.
Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

CLARENCE-STREET.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF CITY LAND, having 40 FEET FRONTAGE TO CLARENCE-STREET, about 20 feet south of Margaret-street; 73 FEET to a side lane (20 FEET wide); and 40 FEET to YORK-LANE at the rear, which divides it from Mr. BAILLIE'S RESIDENCE and ECKFORD'S HOTEL.

TITLE, TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WILLIAM REILLY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above very valuable piece of land, with three frontages, favourably situated for business purposes, or for private residences, a few feet from Wynyard-square and in immediate proximity to the main wharfs of the harbour and great mercantile thoroughfares of the city.
Special attention is directed to this sale, as the site is the only one to be obtained in this choice locality, and it is a well-known fact that any class of premises erected there will command constant tenancy and full rentals.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

SALE of Two of the most valuable Country Newspaper Properties in the Colony of New South Wales.

"THE YASS COURIER,"
Established 1857.

"THE BURRANGONG CHRONICLE,"
Established 1873.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. J. Brown (in consequence of his projected departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 21st December, at 11 o'clock,
The COPYRIGHT, GOODWILL, and PLANT of the YASS COURIER newspaper, published on Tuesdays and Fridays in the above town of Yass. The COURIER is one of the oldest, most influential, and remunerative country journals in the colony.
The plant, which is unusually large, and equal to the production of a daily newspaper the full size of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, is in excellent condition and thorough working order. It also includes a well-selected and very extensive assortment of jobbing and fancy type. On several occasions, owing to a pressure of advertisements the COURIER has been issued on a double (uncut) sheet of eight the usual sized pages, and the four pages are regularly worked at the machine at one time—an advantage that will at once be apparent to any practical printer. The machine (a Napier—size of table 40 inches by 54 inches, the largest out of Sydney unless in the MERCURY Office, Maitland) has all the usual accessories complete, and is at present worked by hand-power, although by simply reversing the belt a steam-engine can be attached at any moment. The COURIER has an extensive advertising connection in Yass, throughout the colonies, and in England, and the subscription list is superior to most country journals printed in the colony. The advertisements appearing in the COURIER are guaranteed as genuine orders, and in no single instance is the practice, now so prevalent, of inserting dummy advertisements to save the expense of composition, resorted to.
In addition to the usual Printing plant, there has lately been added (imported direct) one of Parkins's Patent Relief Stamping Machines, of large size, and a full stock of colours, &c., for working same; as well as a complete set of Floral Initial Steel Dies.
The Premises, which can be obtained on lease at a very moderate rental, comprise—a composing room 40 ft. x 14 ft., machine and pressroom 26 ft. x 14 ft., dwelling-house of 8 rooms, bathroom, w.c., and kitchen; also, shop, with cedar fittings (which can be had at valuation), in which the old-established Bookselling and Stationery Business, known as the "Courier Book Mart," is carried on. There are also a never-failing well of excellent water (sunk by the lessee at a cost of £60), large yard (one-half divided off as a garden), stable, coach-house, &c., &c.
Any further particulars desired by bona-fide purchasers can be obtained on application to the proprietor, who is prepared to give up possession from day of sale or on 1st January next—if on the latter date, he will bring out and dispatch the paper on that day. He will also be prepared to see the purchaser fairly started in the undertaking.
The purchaser will have the option of taking the book debts, and also the stock of books, stationery, &c., in the Courier Book Mart, which with a view to sale, has been reduced to the smallest possible limits.

On the same day will be offered,
The COPYRIGHT, PLANT, and GOODWILL of the "BURRANGONG CHRONICLE" NEWSPAPER, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the thriving and important town of Young.
The CHRONICLE has been established for a little over one year, and the entire plant, including double demy Columbian press, is fully adequate to the production of a first-class twice-a-week journal. The whole of the type, frames, large imposing surface, and other fittings, galley-press, &c., were purchased new, and having been carefully kept, are now as good as when first used. From the start the business has been a most successful one.
The premises (an essential and valuable consideration, seeing that even dwelling-houses at unusually high rents are rarely obtainable in or near the town of Young) are situated in the centre of Burrowa-street (the main street of the town), and are held at a very moderate rental.
As is well known and generally admitted the town and district of Young is the most advancing, prosperous and populous in the colony, and a few years hence Young will undoubtedly be the most important inland town in New South Wales.
As the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE is the property of the proprietor of the YASS COURIER—both of which newspapers are now in the market in consequence of urgent business affairs requiring his early departure for England—the same option as to book debts, and the same terms as stated above will be given.
Intending purchasers should remember that both establishments are in full and thorough working order, at unusually small cost, and each will be handed over in this condition, and every assistance and information given by the proprietor, who is practically acquainted with the business in every department. The staff on each journal is sufficient and efficient, and includes the usual number of very capable apprentices, who most likely will consent to a transfer of their indentures to the purchasers.
The Auctioneers call particular attention to this bona fide sale of two valuable newspaper properties. As the proprietor is compelled to dispose of them for the reason above stated, they are in the market FOR ABSOLUTE SALE. Attention is directed to the favourable transfer made a few days ago of the MAITLAND MERCURY, as an indication of the increasing value of established country journals. It may also be stated that a Parliamentary election is about to take place.
. Copies of the YASS COURIER and of the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING CATTLE STATION.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GOANGRA CATTLE STATION,
NAMOI RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.
4500 HEAD CATTLE, more or less, of the CELEBRATED EX BRAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from J. De V. Lamb, Esq., on behalf of R. H. Bloomfield, Esq., to offer for public competition, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, about the MIDDLE OF JANUARY next ensuing.
The Goangra Cattle Station, together with 4500 head cattle, more or less, of the celebrated EX brand.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

BROKEN BACK BRIDGE TOLLGATE.

MR. L. MENSER has been favoured with instructions from the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust, to sell by public auction, at the Court-house, Parramatta, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon,
The lease for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1875, of the tolls and dues to be collected at the Tollgate at Broken Back Bridge, on the road from Parramatta towards Windsor.
The lessee will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties for the due observance of the conditions of the lease, and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.
Further particulars may be known upon application to
B. L. BOWLING, Clerk and Treasurer.
Parramatta, 4th December, 1874.

To Miners and others.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

The right to one-half of the large PROSPECTING ALLUVIAL gold-bearing Claim at Ulmarra, with three huts and two garden plots, blacksmith's shed, and water dams; tunnel of 150 feet laid with 200 feet of rails to tip and wash paddock; tipping truck and registered water right, cradles, tubs, barrows, and puddling troughs, all as now working.
The one-half interest in all the above enumerated will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of December, at Hill End (if not previously sold by private offer), in consequence of the continued ill-health of one proprietor, and to close a partnership.
The ground is at Pelley's Hill, near the Macquarie River and the outflow of Ophir Creek, about 12 or 14 miles S.W. of Hill End and Tambaroora.
It has been constantly worked for more than three years, and sufficient ground 2000 feet on the surveyed base line for years to come. Machinery and fluming is well on the course and foundation for sluicing, &c., machinery, and a guaranteed supply of fine water.
Any further particulars may be had at the office of Messrs. DAVIES, Bank-chambers, Clark-street, Hill End, up to Wednesday, the 23rd day of this month December, which is the day of sale, at 12 o'clock, at Hill End.

SALE OF ONE OF THE FINEST CATTLE PROPERTIES IN THE COLONIES. Capable of carrying 12,000 Cattle in all Seasons.

THE PEAK VALE AND KILAMBETE STATION, SITUATED ON THE PEAK DOWNS, QUEENSLAND, CLOSE TO THE TOWNSHIPS CLERMONT AND COPPERFIELD, with
5500 HEAD OF CATTLE
50 HORSES
16 WORKING BULLOCKS.

JOHN A. LARNACH has received instructions from DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the EXCHANGE, SYDNEY, on TUESDAY, the 15th DECEMBER, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class property (full particulars of which may be seen in each Saturday's SYDNEY MORNING HERALD).

Any further particulars may be obtained and a plan inspected at the auctioneer's office, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Those valuable and well-known fattening Stations,
THURIBRY,
BILLYEENA, and
VALE OF SIGHS,
with 14,787 superior fine-woolled Sheep.

H. AND F. WEAVER have received instructions from John H. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, 1874, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable fattening stations.

For full particulars see Saturday's S. M. HERALD.

GOULBURN,

WEDNESDAY, December 16.

EXTENSIVE AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE
and
GRAND SUBDIVISION
of over
1000 ACRES
of the
CHOICEST LAND IN AND AROUND THE CITY OF GOULBURN,
and comprising
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SITES
for
Gentlemen's Residences, Suburban Villas, Market Gardens, Orchards, &c., being portions of the
ESTATE FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE LATE W. BRADLEY, Esq.
Consisting of the following HIGHLY-VALUABLE BLOCKS OF LAND:—
1. That MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as Marsden's Paddock
2. STOCK SALE YARDS, Marsden's Hill, known as Messrs. Finlay and Co.'s Yards
3. SPLENDID BLOCK of LAND on the YASS ROAD, known as Last's Paddock
4. That WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD, BLACKSHAW'S PADDOCK
5. Those HIGHLY VALUABLE PADDOCKS, known as the Mill Paddocks
6. SPLENDID AGRICULTURAL FARM, adjoining Tirranna
7. 20 ACRES LAND adjoining Grunsell's Garden.

F. S. COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Auburn-street, Goulburn, on WEDNESDAY, December 16, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described highly valuable properties, subdivided as follows:—

LOT 1.
LAST'S PADDOCK, YASS ROAD.
Section 1.
8 lots, each containing from 9 to 12 acres.
Section 2.
7 lots, each containing 2 acres to 4 acres 2 roods.
Section 3.
12 lots, each containing 1 acre 2 roods to 3 acres.
Section 4.
21 ditto, ditto ditto 3 roods to 1 acre 3 roods, fronting the Yass Road.
Section 5.
5 ditto, ditto ditto 1 acre 3 roods to 4 acres.
Section 6
17 ditto, ditto ditto 3 roods to 2 acres 3 roods, fronting the Yass Road.

LOT 2.
MARSDEN'S PADDOCK.
Section 7
21 lots, each containing 1 acre to 2 acres 3 roods, fronting the Yass Road.
Section 8.
25 ditto, ditto ditto 1 to 2 acres.
Section 9.
6 ditto, ditto ditto 2 to 8 acres.
Section 10.
15 ditto, ditto ditto 3 roods to 5 acres.
Section 11.
6 ditto, ditto ditto 6 acres to 10 acres 1 rood.
Section 12.
37 ditto, ditto ditto 2 roods to 2 acres 2 roods, fronting the Braidwood Road.
Section 13.
7 ditto, ditto ditto 3 roods to 2 acres.
Section 14
32 ditto, ditto ditto 2 roods to 1 acre 2 roods, fronting the Braidwood Road.
To give speculators and others an opportunity of securing extended areas, the various lots will be submitted so as to allow the purchaser of the first allotment of any section to take the whole or a portion of such section as surveyed.

LOT 3.
EXTENSIVE STOCK SALE YARDS,
having an area of 2 acres 2 roods 21 perches, situated on Marsden's Hill, and
Known as Messrs. Finlay and Co.'s Yards.

LOT 4.
Magnificent and well known Freehold
BLACKSHAW'S PADDOCK,
having an extensive frontage to the Mulwarree Ponds, situated opposite the Railway Station, and containing
240 ACRES
of
SPLENDID AGRICULTURAL & GRAZING LAND.

LOT 5.
THOSE HIGHLY VALUABLE PADDOCKS
on the Braidwood Road,
known as the MILL PADDOCKS,
situated within the Municipality of Goulburn, and containing
100 ACRES OF THE RICHEST LAND
that could possibly be selected in the county of Argyle.

LOT 6.
SPLENDID AGRICULTURAL FARM,
adjoining Tirranna, about four miles from the city of Goulburn,
known as KELLICK'S FARM,
containing 158 acres of the choicest land,
HIGHLY IMPROVED.

LOT 7.
SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BLOCK OF LAND,
containing
21 acres 2 roods 11 perches,
being portions of suburban lots 10 and 11, originally granted to Joseph Roberts, having extensive frontage to the Mulwarree Ponds, and joining the property known as Grunsell's Garden.

In drawing public attention to this
EXTENSIVE AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE,
the Auctioneers desire to point out that in introducing CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES of such magnitude and acknowledged increasing value into the market, it is only necessary to direct attention to a few of the many advantages they possess to impress upon intending purchasers the desirability of at once inspecting the various lots, as such an opportunity of securing
MAGNIFICENT SITES,
suitable for gentlemen's residences, suburban villas, &c., cannot occur again.
Nothing can excel the healthy situation of these
GRAND FREEHOLDS,
being within easy walking distance of the business portion of the city, and yet enjoying all the advantages and privacy of distant suburbs.
The lands have been surveyed in such a manner that the mechanic or tradesman requiring a small compact building lot, the merchant a quiet, retired residence, away from the turmoil of business—the invalid a healthy suburban villa site—or the market gardener a plot for an orchard—can each and all suit their requirements; whilst those requiring more extended areas will have the opportunity of purchasing large
BLOCKS OF 100 TO 250 ACRES,
well and favourably situated.
As these properties are sure to be sold out of all proportion to their prospective value, parties in quest of
SUBSTANTIAL and STERLING INVESTMENTS
should not lose sight of this sale.
The subdivisions of THESE GRAND and SPLENDID FREEHOLDS, long and favourably known as MARSDEN'S and LAST'S PADDOCKS, are so extensive that it would be almost impossible to give an accurate description of each lot in an advertisement. Lithographs have, therefore, been prepared and distributed; and as every lot has been pegged out, intending purchasers will have no difficulty in inspecting the situation and extent of each allotment.

TITLE PERFECT.
Terms: One-third cash; residue at 6 per cent.
Original plan can be inspected, and lithographs obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, Auburn-street, Goulburn.

FUNERALS.

WOOLLAHRA DIVISION, No. 31, Sons of Temperance.—Members are requested to attend the Funeral of late Brother HENRY BEDDEN; to meet at Division Room, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at a quarter to 8 o'clock. By order of the W.P.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. HENRY BEDDEN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Fourth street, Woollahra, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street, and George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of the deceased WILLIAM H. LIGHTBODY, M.D., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from the Mortuary, Redfern, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and proceed by train to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 737, George-street, and 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. CHARLES HOWLAND are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Louisa; to move from his residence, M'Arthur-street, Ultimo, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., opp. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of ISAIAH MUTTON are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Jane; to move from the Sydney Infirmary THIS DAY, at 2.30 p.m.

LOYAL FOUNTAIN OF REFUGE LODGE, No. 3369 I.O.O.F.M.U.—The Officers and Brothers of the above Lodge, together with the Officers and Brothers of the various Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the late deceased WIFE of P.G. ISAIAH MUTTON; procession to move from the Sydney Infirmary, THIS DAY, at 2.30 p.m.
Brothers to meet at the Hall at 2 o'clock.
JOHN WILLIAMS, N.G.
HENRY WILLIAMS, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ISAIAH MUTTON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Jane; to move from the Infirmary THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE CROFT are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Thomas A.; to move from his residence, 105, Glebe Road, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church, and Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN DIMOND are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, John; to move from his residence, 413, Macquarie-street South, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street and George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Monsieur LUCIEN PAGES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased infant SON Alfred Joseph; to move from his residence, the Angel Hotel, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES C. R[illegible]S, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

BOOKS.

JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for School Prizes and Christmas Presents.
The Girl's Own Book of Amusements, &c., 7s 6d, post 9s
The Boy's Own Book of Sports and Pastimes, 10s 6d, post 12s
Papers for Thoughtful Girls, by Sarah Tytler, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Pepper's Playbook of Metals, Visits to Coal, Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Fables and Fancies, by Beata Francis, 6s 6d, post 7s 3d
The Boy's Playbook of Science, by J. H. Pepper, 7s 6d, post 8s 6d
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, 7s 6d, post 8s 3d
Through the Looking Glass, and what Alice Found There, 7s 6d, post 8s 3d
Captain Cook, his Life, Voyages, and Discoveries, 6s 6d, post 7s 6d
Beeton's Book of Needlework, 9s 6d, post 11s
Andersen's Fairy Tales, 4s 6d, post 5s 6d; a larger edition 6s 6d, post 8s
EVENINGS at HOME, Sandford and Merton, Robinson Crusoe, Don Quixote, Swiss Family Robinson, Edgeworth's Parents' Assistant, Moral Tales, Popular Tales, Bruce's Travels, The Golden Americas, Seeking his Fortune, The African Cruiser, Stories of Enterprise and Adventure, The Englisse, or How the Way Opened, each 4s 6d, post 5s 6d. Cheaper, and more expensive books in stock
COLOURED TOY BOOKS, in handsome cloth bindings, for younger children, 6s 6d, post 8s.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books and Stationery, 337, George-street, near Hunter-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. Jones.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the
GRAND COMBINATION.
IMMENSE RECEPTION
of
Mr. S. PHELPS, Jun.
Mr. W. HOSKINS
and
Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE
still in the Ascendant.

Last week of the Engagement of those great artists
MR. HOSKINS
and
MISS FLORENCE COLVILLE.
They positively leave Sydney for Hobart Town on the 20th December.

And
in consequence of the near approach of Christmas the Engagement of
Mr. S. PHELPS, Jun.,
must necessarily be limited.

The TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME.
Mr. S. PHELPS, Jun.,
as
BOB BRIERLEY.
Mr. W. HOSKINS
as
HAWKSHAW.
Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE
as
MAY EDWARDS.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, December 14, 1874,
the performance will commence at 7.45.
Overture........................Orchestra
To be followed by Tom Taylor's Drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
BOB BRIERLY .... Mr. S. PHELPS, Jun.
HAWKSHAW .... Mr. W. HOSKINS
MAY EDWARDS .... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),
the magnificent Play of
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.................... Mr. W. HOSKINS
DE MAUPRAT .... Mr. S. PHELPS, Jun.
Julia De Mortmar .... Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.

N.B.—Free list suspended. Press alone excepted. No orders given.
Doors open at 7.30; carriages ordered for 10.45.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Last Six Nights of the
GREAT COMBINATION.
Mr. S. PHELPS,
Mr. W. HOSKINS,
Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE.
SEASON TICKETS for Dress Circle, in packets of six, may be had either at Elvy and Co.'s, or the Box Office.
Price, £1 1s.
PROGRAMME.
MONDAY...... TICKET OF LEAVE
TUESDAY...... RICHELIEU
WEDNESDAY.. NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS, and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS
THURSDAY.... RIVALS
FRIDAY........ SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
The ladies of the ballet are requested to be on the stage at 3 o'clock sharp THIS DAY
J. CHAMBERS, Sen., Ballet Master.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE PANTOMIME.—Wanted, young LADIES for the Christmas Pantomime. Apply from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., B. N. JONES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.—Wanted, GENTLEMEN, for the Chorus. Apply Stage-door.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Wanted, 30 very small BOYS. Apply at once, Stage-door.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 15th instant, Grand Complimentary CONCERT, to Mr. J. OATEN, Premier English Concertina Soloist. See bills.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PARRAMATTA.
PROFESSOR LOUIS HASELMAYER,
the GREAT MAGICIAN and MUSICIAN,
OPENS THIS EVENING (Monday),
at the
SCHOOL OF ARTS, PARRAMATTA,
for THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, William-street. — Quadrille Party THIS EVENING.

ENTERTAINMENT, St. John's Schoolroom, Wednesday, Musical with Dissolving Views. Admission, 1s.

ST. FRANCIS HALL.—The usual Temperance Entertainment This (Monday) Evening. Admission, 3d

QUEEN'S THEATRE, York-street.
Lessee and Manager.... Mr. Edmund Holloway.
Acting-Manager .... Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of
Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
DOUBLE BILL
DOUBLE BILL
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY
THE GREAT TRAGIC PLAY!
THE GREAT TRAGIC PLAY!
THE GREAT TRAGIC PLAY!
MEDEA
MEDEA
MEDEA
MEDEA
MEDEA
MEDEA
MEDEA
MEDEA (first time in Sydney, in this great impersonation) Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL
JASON.................. Mr. EDMUND HOLLOWAY.
(Supported by the Company).
After which will be presented the Nautical Drama of the
SEAMAN'S STAR
SEAMAN'S STAR
SEAMAN'S STAR
SEAMAN'S STAR
SEAMAN'S STAR.
TOM TOPREEF .... Mr. GEORGE DARRELL (with song).
TOM TOPREEF (a BRITISH SEAMAN)......... Mr. GEORGE DARRELL,
supported by the whole strength of the Dramatic Company.

WEDNESDAY (for one night only),
LEAH!
LEAH!
LEAH!
THE FORSAKEN.
Admission: Dress circle, 3s; boxes, 2s; pit, 1s.
Tickets to be had at Kirby's, stationer, Pitt-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST AND WEST SYDNEY, and the SURROUNDING DISTRICT. Professor LOUIS HASELMAYER presents his compliments to the ELECTORS of the above districts, and wishes to thank them for their support on his former visit, and hopes to renew the same on his
REOPENING NIGHT,
SCHOOL OF ARTS, 21st December.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 223, Pitt-street, open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

MADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE'S [illegible] COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—The Pupils of Madame E. Wallace Bushelle and their friends, desiring to acknowledge in some form the great zeal and earnestness with which she labours for the advancement of Musical Art in this city, have resolved to offer her a Grand Complimentary Concert, which will take place at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, on THURSDAY, 17th December.
Programme will be published immediately.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION to MANLY BEACH, WEDNESDAY EVENING. — Steamer from Circular Wharf, 8 o'clock, and Manly at 11.
Fare: Return ticket, 1s 6d.

BALMAIN WESLEYAN SCHOOLROOM, Montague-street.—Christmas Tree, and Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. Doors open at 3 o'clock. Admission, 6d; children, 3d.

CHRISTMAS TREE. CHRISTMAS TREE.—On the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, a Grand CHRISTMAS TREE and CONCERT will be held at the Oddfellows' Hall, Woollahra, in aid of the proposed new Wesleyan Church, Paddington.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDERSON and KEARNEY, Manufacturers of Perambulators and Invalids' Carriages, Parramatta-st.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. Johnson & Carrol (late Lewis), 10, Hunter-st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, inimitable and painless Dental Operations. Mr. G. Gabriel, 20, Wynyard-sq.

CITY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS.—J. DYER, William-street East.

ESTABLISHED 1860.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH in gold, vulcanite, &c., from 10s a tooth. Teeth stopped and extracted. NOTE THE ADDRESS—24, Wynyard-square.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and his SON, Dentists. (Dental diploma 1836.) Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite, first-class; no common work. Teeth extracted, stopped, &c. Notice—We have but one surgery. No connection with any other firm in the colonies. No 178, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

J. LAWLER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER OF IRON BEDSTEADS, CURLED HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c., 517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill, opposite Rush and Rousseau's.

MR. WALTER SPENCER has resumed practice. 1, Lyons-terrace.

MR. G. SMYTHE, Dentist, REMOVED from 27, Hunter-st. to 602, Elizabeth-st., nr. Devonshire-st.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition [illegible] Medals five years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. C. EDWARDS can be consulted, verbally or by letter: fee, 1s. 235, George-st.

PERMITS for Selection of MINERAL LANDS for SALE. HENRY W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings.

PROFESSIONALS, Musicians, and Proprietors of all Shows will do well to leave address at once with BOOTY and CO., Theatrical Agents, 247, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter Bay. CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION, Hyde Park is open daily, at 3, Wednesday and Saturdays excepted.

TENDERS.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1875.—The undermentioned articles being required for the establishment of the Benevolent Society of Sydney, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward TENDERS, addressed to the Secretary at the office of the Society, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon.
Beef and mutton, best quality, at per lb
Flour, fine, and 20 per cent., best quality, at per 100 lbs.
Bread, fine, best quality, at per loaf of 2 lbs.
Bran at per bushel of 20 lbs.
Newcastle screened coal, at per imperial ton, 2240 lbs., delivered at the establishment
Billet wood, at per ton, 2240 lbs., delivered
Coffins, large and small, each; interments
Milk, pure, at per quart.
Tenders to be for six or twelve months, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies for Benevolent Society." Those for bread and flour must be accompanied by samples of the articles.
The contractors for the bread, flour, and meat will be subject to the following conditions:—
1st. That the bread and meat shall be delivered daily at the Asylum in Sydney, before the hour of 7 in the morning, in such quantities as shall be specified in a notice from the storekeeper of the Asylum, to be given to the contractor, or left at his place of business, on or before 6 in the evening, previous to its being required to be delivered.
2nd. That the flour and bran shall be delivered at such time and in such quantities as the storekeeper shall require, by notice to be given by him to the contractor, or left at his place of business on or before 6 in the evening previous to the time when it shall be required to be delivered.
3rd. That the beef and mutton be delivered in KIND and FORE QUARTERS ALTERNATELY.
4th. That the bread, flour, meat, and bran to be furnished by the contractors shall be of the VERY BEST KIND, according to the quality specified in the advertisement.
5th. That the bread be baked in loaves of fine flour, of 2 lbs. and 1½ lb. each, as may be required by the storekeeper.
6th. That if the flour, bread, meat, or bran delivered by the contractor shall, in the opinion of the storekeeper, not be of the quality or weight contracted for, he shall be at liberty to reject the same; and in case the contractor shall neglect to supply other flour, bread, meat, or bran for that so rejected, he (the storekeeper) will be authorised to purchase other flour, bread, meat, or bran, and charge the same to the account of the contractor, subject always, in case of any dispute in reference thereto, to the determination of a Board of Survey, to be constituted as follows:—That is to say, three or more members of the House Committee, who shall have full power to decide thereon, and the decision of such three members, or two of them, shall be final and conclusive.
7th. That the contractors shall, with two sufficient securities, enter into a bond of such amount as shall be required by the committee for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the contract.
N.B.—Intending contractors are informed that the above conditions, especially those relating to the quality of the bread and meat, will be rigidly enforced.
All further particulars may be ascertained at the Asylum, Sydney.
The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
GEORGE ALLEN, Hon. Secretary.
5th December, 1874.

TENDERS are invited for Cementing and Colouring a Store in Clarence-street. Plans and specification to be seen at T. [illegible]'S, 4, [illegible]-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on 19th for the erection of Additions to a Villa at North Shore. Plans and specifications at my office, Terry's-chambers, 180, Pitt-st. WILLIAM BOLES, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of three first-class Stores at the corner of York and Barrack streets.
The works may be tendered for as under:—
1. Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork.
2. Carpenters and joiners' work and all finishing trades.
3. Or the whole in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for Erection of Boatsheds, Foundations, and Fencing. Plans and specifications may be seen on and after 11th instant. Apply HENRY COLES, Hon. Secretary.
Mercantile Rowing Club, 217, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 22nd instant for Erection of a Public School and Master's Residence at Campbelltown. Tenderers will be required to state the time in which they would complete the contracts. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Court-house, Campbelltown.
H. ARKELL SMITH, Campbelltown.

FOR SALE by Tender, the MINE, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the New Tambaroora Gold Mining Company (limited), the Plant and Machinery alone costing upwards of (£7000) Seven Thousand Pounds—all new.
A complete inventory can be seen at Mr. Isaac Peck's, Sugar Refinery, Waterloo, or at Mr. Mathew Blomfield's, at the mine, Tambaroora, where the whole of it can be inspected.
Tenders to be addressed to Mr. ISAAC PECK, Waterloo, Sydney; the same will be opened on 4th January, 1875.

TO CHEMISTS.—TENDERS required for the Supply of Medicines to the members and their wives and families of Court Royal Plant, Order of Royal Foresters. Tenders to be addressed to, and all information obtained from JOHN KELLY, Secretary, 23 Goulburn-street, West.

BOROUGH OF WATERLOO. — TENDERS are invited for about 4 chains of Kerbing and two Stone Guttering, in Kellick-street. Specification may be seen, and any information obtained at the Council Chamber, Wellington-street, up to TUESDAY next, at 7 p.m.
By order of the Mayor.
C. HARRIS, Council Clerk.

TENDERS required for a Band of 20 Performers for the Eight-hour Demonstration on January 18. Tenders, not later than THURSDAY next, to Rowe's, Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst-street. WM. YOUNG, Secretary.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper Stationery, and Bags, 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SCHOOL MANUALS, by JOHN FRASER, B.A., Sauchie House, West Maitland.

	s.	d.
An ABRIDGMENT of LATHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for the use of Candidates for Civil Service and University Certificates ..	1	3
A Manual of the Figures of Speech and the Principles of English Prosody	0	6
A Card containing 2048 Exercises in Practice, Proportion, and the Compound Rules of Arithmetic*	0	6
Ruddiman's Rules of Latin Syntax, re-arranged, with notes..	1	6
* Explanations and Key to above, for teachers only, to be had from the author by post	0	6

Sold by R. BLAIR, Maitland.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.
THE OPERA OF MARITANA.
MARITANA, MARITANA, MARITANA,
in a cheap edition,
with Recitatives by Mattei, and English and Italian words: cloth, gilt edges, 9s 6d; paper, 6s 6d
All the Operas in the Royal Edition—paper or cloth.
The Songs of ENGLAND
The Songs of IRELAND
The Songs of SCOTLAND
The Songs of WALES
SACRED Songs
making 6 volumes of elegantly bound music, at 3s per volume.
Every musical family should have this series on their table.

MADAME ANGOT, MADAME ANGOT.
The music from this operetta just received.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

MUSIC.—POPULAR PIANO PIECES.—The Abyssinian Expedition, 2s 6d; A Moonlight Melody, 2s; The Angel's Harp, 2s 6d; l'Argentine Mazurka, 2s; Il Bacio Valse, 2s 6d; The Blacksmiths of Cologne, 2s; Bords du Rhin Valse, 2s; Bridal Bells, 1s 6d; La Caprera, 2s; Cascade de Roses, 2s 6d, Cloches du Monastere, 2s; Convent Chimes, 2s; Il Corricolo Galop, 2s; Danse Negre, 2s 6d; Les Deux Anges, 2s 6d; Drovehenfels Valse, 2s 6d; The Dripping Well, 2s; Echoes of the Glen, 2s; Elfin Revels Mazurka, 2s; Europa Galop, 2s; Fairy Bells Galop, 2s 6d; Fairy Dewdrop Polka, 2s; Flick and Flock Galop, 2s 6d; Fairy Whispers, 2s; La Garde Montante, 1s 6d; Harvest Carol, 2s 6d; Havelock's Indian March, 2s; Josephine Mazurka, 2s; La Joyeuse Galop, 2s; Love Not March, 2s; Matte's Grand Valses, 3s each; Marche des Tambours, 2s 6d; Mazurka des Tremeaux, 2s 6d; Midnight Chimes, 2s; Monte-Rosa Mazurka, 2s; The Mountain Rose, 2s 6d; The Musical Box, 2s 6d; Night Thoughts Mazurka, 2s; The Picnic, 2s; Pluie des Perles Valse, 2s; Quivive Galop, 2s 6d; Retreat March, 2s; Der Rheinfall Valse, 2s 6d; Rippling River, 2s; Siren's Song, 1s 9d; Sparkling Sunbeams, 2s; Trebelli Mazurka, 2s; Sparkling Cascades Mazurka, 2s 6d; Woodland Trillings, 2s. (Postage, 2d each piece.) J. READING and CO., Musicsellers, 356, George-street.

JUST UNPACKED Christmas CARDS and Presents, Toys, Knicknacks for Christmas Trees, [illegible] 1d each. Dressed Dolls all prices. Burlington [illegible] W. J. WILSON, 569, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

SLATES, marble and slate chimney pieces, fire goods, drain pipes, &c. Crane and Son, 21, 23, New Pitt-st.

CEMENT, plaster, lead, zinc, galvanized iron, guttering, galvanized pipe, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON.

200,000 FEET T. and G. OREGON, Colonial, and Maryborough Flooring and Lining; Oregon Spars, Planking, Scantling, Pickets, Laths, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet; shingles, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3; red deals
BALTIC G. and T. BOARDS, 1½, 1, ¾, ½, and ⅝ moulding
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Iron, ridging spouting; ¾-inch galvanized water pipes, fittings, &c.
CEMENT—best Portland and Keen's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes.
DRAIN PIPES all sizes, chimney pots, fire and building bricks, paving tiles, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont; 483, George-st., and 7, Parramatta-street

FOREIGN and Colonial TIMBER, Doors, Sashes, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

CEDAR—well-seasoned, all sizes. Turnery of every description. STEWART'S Cedar Yard, Pitt-street

HARDWOOD JOISTS, SCANTLING, FLOORING BOARDS, BATTENS, &c., in any quantity and in extreme lengths.
STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Black and Galv'd Tubing, all sizes. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

FOR SALE, 13 pairs sound Cedar Glazed SASHES, second-hand. Hibble, Commercial Hotel, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, Counters, Office Fittings, Glass Cases, Sliding Sashes, Forms, &c. Jordan, 313, Pitt-street.

MARBLE LIME.—Marble Lime, now landing; also, Portland Cement (Hilton's), at Depot, 8, King-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GLASS CASE (large) wanted, for shop, 12 x 6 or 7. State price, L. H., 122, King-street.

FATHER CHRISTMAS, with millions of presents for young and old, at Lemaire's Bazaar, opp. Markets.

CANARIES, CANARIES, in full song; Cages, in great variety; Wax, Silk, and Cambric Fruits and Flowers, for Christmas presents; Glass Shades in all sizes. S. J. FLETCHER, Importer, George-street Markets.

HIGHEST PRICE given for BOTTLES, at Adelaide Brewery, Waverley.

TINSMITHS.—Best Charcoal TIN PLATES, ic 43s; ix, 48s; ixx, 60s. TINSMITHS' WIRE, all sizes. INGOT TIN.
THOS. NOSSITER and CO.

FOREIGN Postage STAMPS, 20 varieties, 1d; 30, 6d; 50, 1s; 100, 2s 6d, at H. Hains's, op. Royal H.

GOOD TOOTH-BRUSH, 6d; rack comb, 6d; hair-brush, 1s 6d; nail-brush, 9d. H. HAINS.

12 BUNDLES best TWINE, 4s; pocket dictionary, 1s; 12 good exercise books, 4s. H. HAINS.

UNDENIABLE Bargains in Worktables, Workboxes, and Writing Desks. ELLIS, 230, Pitt-street.

ENGLISH and Anglo-German Concertinas, Violins, Banjos, Flutinas, and Guitars. ELLIS, 230, Pitt-st.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 5s 6d pair. ELLIS, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER open for re-engagement. Address T. W., Herald Office.

A CIVIL ENGINEER and Architect (lately arrived from London) is open to an ENGAGEMENT. [illegible] employed in designing and constructing works [illegible] in railways, docks, and reclamations, &c. A copy of testimonials and services is with the publisher of this paper, and can be forwarded, with further particulars, to F. R. G. S., Post Office, Brisbane.

BAKER wanted; third hand. Jas. Godfrey's, 181, Oxford-street.

BOOTMAKERS wanted. Tebbatt's Factory, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOOTMAKERS wanted, for men's E.S., at Hunter's Boot Factory, 687, George-street.

CABINETMAKER.—A good HAND wanted. Artlett, Rushcutter Bay.

DRAPER, with country experience, wanted to manage department in country store. William Perry and Co.

DRAPERS.—Two smart Juniors wanted, for Bathurst. Apply Kelk and Alford, 415, George-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good ASSISTANTS. 49, William-street, near Yurong-street.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart JUNIOR. J. W. and F. Withers, 482, George-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a smart LAD, to learn the trade. Apply 129, Oxford-street.

FENCERS wanted. Apply, early, James Graham, Derwent-st., Glebe; or at buildings, Elizabeth Bay.

INFANT'S SCHOOL MISTRESS (Protestant) required at the ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, at RANDWICK. None but Teachers certified by the COUNCIL OF EDUCATION need apply.
Salary for the first year £60, for the second year £65, and for the third £70, with Board and Residence in the Institution.
Applications, with references or testimonials, to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Sydney, on or before MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER.
For further particulars, apply personally to the Superintendent at Randwick.
George F. Wise, Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, 11th December, 1874.

JOINERS wanted. Apply early, James Graham, builder, Derwent-street, Glebe.

MACHINIST.—Wanted, a competent Hand for wax machine. M'Coy, Brothers, 561, George street.

MACHINIST wanted, for leather work, at Hunter's Boot Factory, 687, George-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted immediately, an ASSISTANT, (unqualified.) Apply E. Row and Co., Pitt-street, Sydney.

PAINTER wanted, a good brush hand that knows his trade. Wright, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

PAINTERS wanted. 196, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

PROSPECTING.—Wanted a PARTNER in Prospecting for various metals in New South Wales and Queensland. Mineralogist, Turner's Library, Hunter-st.

PASTORAL.—A Gentleman of experience, with good recommendations, now managing a sheep and cattle station, will shortly be open for a similar situation. Apply Sheep and Cattle, Herald Office.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Coat, Trouser, and Vest HANDS. 217, Lower George-street.

TAILORS. — Wanted, first-class PRESSERS. Clothing Factory, 217, Lower George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. E. Millett, 309, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Waistcoat MAKER; good wages. H. L. Summerfield, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Trousers HANDS. Peapes and Shaw 338 and 340, George-st.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a BAKER; must be steady and competent. W. J. Hohnen, Palmer-st., W'mloo.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Pushing HAND, for the country. Ross, Morgan, and Co., Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, competent ASSISTANT; married or single. Apply J. Henry, 754, Geo.-st. S.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN.—Wanted, SALESMAN to take management shirt department. 319, Post Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Coat HAND; also a trousers and general HAND, to work on the premises; good wages and constant work; also a good workshop. H. L. Summerfield, Pitt-street.

THERE is at present a very good opening at GRENFELL for a well qualified MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, the only Doctor in this large district being about to leave immediately. Particulars on application to
JOSEPH RYAN, Hon. Sec.
Grenfell Hospital Committee.
Grenfell, December 5, 1874.

TO GROCERS and STOREKEEPERS.—An intelligent, sober, single young Man (30), who has had experience in the above line of business, desires EMPLOYMENT. Would accept small salary, be willing to make himself generally useful, and have no objection to the country. Address W. T. S., Herald Office.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Wanted, a competent MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, to attend professionally and find medicines for Court Sydney, No. 2001 of the Ancient Order of Foresters. Application to be made, on or before the 28th of December, to the Secretary, at 561, George-street, where any information may be had, on Saturday, at noon.
JAMES K. KING, Secretary.

TO GENTLEMEN OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—A large and influential division of the Sons of Temperance, located in Bathurst, requires the services of a duly qualified MEDICAL ATTENDANT. To any gentleman possessed of ability, habits of attention, &c., settling in the district, would be certain to realise a handsome income. Communications addressed to CHARLES E. PEARSE, George-street, Bathurst, will be attended to.

UPHOLSTERER.—Wanted, good HAND. Apply E. Zuccani, York-lane, Wynyard-square.

USEFUL COMPANION.—A young person wanted, to take charge of young children and assist at needlework. Apply by letter, Z., Post-Office, Redfern. Open one week.

VISITING ACCOUNTANT. — Tradesmen's and other books opened or balanced at end of year and periodically. Insolvents' accounts prepared. C. W. MACLEOD, Accountant and Broker, 91, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a CLICKER. 610, George-street, opposite the Police Court.

WANTED, 6 good CARPENTERS. Apply to R. F. French, on the Albert Cricket Ground.

WANTED, a CARPENTER. Apply 85, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, good MACHINISTS, for white work. 1[illegible] Oxford-street, or 7, Denham-street.

WANTED, a DRUGGIST'S ASSISTANT. Apply by letter to Box, Herald Office.

WANTED, an elderly Person, as Tutor; 4 Married Couples, Waiters, Lads. Glue's agency, Pitt-st.

WANTED, CARPENTER and JOINER. P. M'Beath, builder, Balmain.

WANTED, Boy, 10 or 12, as APPRENTICE, pastrycook. A la Flore Australienne, 307, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a good General SMITH, and HELPER and Fitter. City Iron Works, 201, Phillip-st.

WANTED, a PLASTERER'S LABOURER. Corner of Forbes and William streets, Wool'm'loo.

WANTED, an Assistant MASTER, chiefly for the English and Commercial branches. Apply to Mr. Fraser, Sauchie House School, West Maitland.

WANTED, Junior Draper's ASSISTANT, for the country; must have a knowledge of the clothing department. Apply A. M'Arthur and Co., Sydney.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK, must write a good hand. Apply with references to Z., Herald Office.

WANTED, a competent NAVIGATOR, to sail the yacht Eva to Fiji. Apply immediately Marine Board Office.

WANTED, a Resident GOVERNESS; must be able to teach music thoroughly. Apply, by letter, Mrs. Maltby, Runnymede, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.

WANTED immediately, a Resident GOVERNESS, to educate and take the entire charge of two little girls; good music required, and references. Mrs. Thomas, Shrubland, Marrickville.

WANTED, by Soft Goods Warehouse, Traveller for Northern Road and Queensland. Apply, by letter only, O. P. Q., care of Mr. J. R. Gowing, 340, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class Business MAN, competent to take charge of the Wine, Spirits, Oilstores, and Dry Goods Department. Must possess requisite knowledge of home and colonial markets, and experienced in indenting. Apply by letter, covering testimonials, to J. and G. Harris, Brisbane.

WANTED, by the undersigned, a young Man, as CLERK, and to look after the delivery of goods; one accustomed to the receipt or delivery of cargo preferred, or having a knowledge of the business. Apply, with references, to William H. Potts and Co., forwarding agents, Haydonton, G. N. Railway. Open for ten days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LAW.—General Clerk, first-class engrosser, several years' experience, will be disengaged at the end of the year. Address Vidon, Poulton and Bagby, law stationers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A BOOK-KEEPER seeks Situation in country store to [illegible] knowledge of business. Bristolian, Herald.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Wanted, a SITUATION as above by a person with the highest references, in a family requiring an [illegible] or one or two gentlemen. Apply to Mrs. Galliott's registry office, 178, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, by 2 friends Situations as [illegible] House and C. and L. and [illegible] and P. Mrs Dunn, 284, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, HOUSE REPAIRING, by the job or day. Apply 184, Palmer-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A BOY wanted. Palmer and Weekes, sign writers and decorators, 111, King-street.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted, in the suburbs, three in family. Apply 331, George-street.

BOY WANTED. Joseph Cook and Co., printers, 370, George-street.

CELLARMAN wanted. J. T. and J. Toohey, Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

GROOM wanted; also Kitchenman, Married Couples, General Servants, &c. Mrs Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a BOY, for the Jewellery business. Apply No. 2, Bond-street.

WANTED, an active BOY. 307 and 309, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY, about 14. Apply to R. Rawlings, blacksmith, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a BOY, to ring the bell. Apply at 99, King-street, at 10 o'clock this day.

WANTED, a YOUTH, one used to the drapery preferred. Apply 552, George-street.

WANTED, a good strong BOY, for a boot shop. M. Cooke, 254, George-street.

WANTED, an intelligent LAD, one accustomed to the confectionery business preferred. 551, Geo.-st.

WANTED, respectable YOUTH, acquainted with office work. B. Cock's boot factory, Haymarket.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Rag Store, Sussex-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a strong LAD, for the butchering. 49, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Riley, Brothers, 167, 169, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a strong Boy or young Man as CARTER. Letchen Brothers, 839, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15. Apply 418, George-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. Apply 28, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a young GIRL as General Servant. 57, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as nurse. Mrs Andrews, 658, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED two small GIRLS. Star Box Factory, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, 2 young Girls, in a small family, to be generally useful. 242, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a strong, active GIRL, willing to be useful. Apply after 9, 207, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, two smart GIRLS; Good Temperance Boarding Establishment, 141, Castlereagh-st. N.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to assist with house work. 46, Buckingham-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL. Apply at the Ship Hotel, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, 14, for housework, at 105, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a young GIRL, about 14, to assist in the shop, at Lemaire's Bazaar.

WANTED, a clean useful GIRL. No. 117, Lower George-street.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, and respectable Girl to assist fruit-stall. Johnson, 3 and 5, Geo.-st. Mkt.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. Lecky, 141, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Golden Fleece Hotel cr. Castlereagh and Campbell sts., Haym't.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Mrs. Stening, 216, William-street.

WANTED a General SERVANT, 382, Crown-street, after 9.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, with testimonials. Z., Post-office, Redfern.

WANTED, a General SERVANT and Housemaid. 42, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, for a small family in the suburbs. Apply 333, George-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT for the country. Apply 5, Agnes-terrace, Victoria-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, good WAITRESS. 221, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good WAITRESS. Metropolitan Dining Rooms, 67, King-street.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid. Apply Monday and Tuesday. Mrs. Dr. Bowker, Avoca, Darling Pt.

WANTED, first-class COOK, Barmaid, Waitress—one house, country. Bradford-street, near Park-st.

WANTED, a good Plain COOK. Mrs. Solomon, 469, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, good COOKS and LAUNDRESSES, for town and suburbs. Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, good Cooks, Cook and Laundress, General Servants, town and country. 178, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, good plain Cook and Laundress for small family. Apply Tucker and Co., 379, George-st.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; family of two. 156, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, NEEDLEWOMEN or MACHINISTS. Apply Queen's Theatre, This Morning.

WANTED, NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN, good references. Mrs. Conway, jeweller's, George-st.

WANTED, a quick NEEDLEWOMAN, one accustomed to dressmaking. No. 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, to mind a baby. 151, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a WOMAN for a day every week, to wash. Apply 28, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN, to assist in bar. Apply M'Grath's Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS, 18s week. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a working HOUSEKEEPER, for Balmain. Mrs. Maytum's Boarding House, Elizbh.-st.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID, for a private family, country. Glue's Labour Agency, Pitt-st.

WANTED, respectable young MAN; must be competent to drive. Apply, 12 p.m., 129, York-street.

WANTED, a WAITER. Apply Hotel de France, King and George streets.

WANTED, a BILLIARD-MARKER. Punch's Hotel.

WANTED, a young MAN, to mark at billiards and make himself useful. Apply Punch's Hotel.

WANTED, an experienced WAITER. Great Britain Hotel, King and George streets.

WANTED, a young MAN, to be generally useful, at Lemaire's Bazaar, opposite Markets.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as RUNNER for a first-class Boarding House. A.B.C., Herald.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Apply to Michael M'Grath, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, a MAN, to attend to a chaffcutting machine. H. Coulter, 201, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN—one who knows his business. Palmer River Hotel, Market-street.

WANTED, a steady Man, as COACHMAN, &c. Apply Office No. 9, Victory's-chambers, Pitt-street, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to Mr. Busby, Redleaf, Double Bay, before 10 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as House and Parlour MAID; must be a Protestant. Apply 175, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a steady young person as NURSE, to attend on a young child and to wash and work for it. Apply to Mrs. Deloitte, sen., Ianthe, Snail's Bay.

WANTED, a respectable Person as NURSE and Needlewoman; must thoroughly understand the management of children. Apply Mrs. Devlin, 1, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a well-recommended Person accustomed to the sea, to attend on a lady and two children on the voyage to Brindisi by the February mail steamer. Apply, with references, before the 16th instant, to Mrs. Parr, Wallcourt Lodge, Balmain, between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS vacant, 2, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street near Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Tanner's, King-street East, opposite St James's Church. Terms mod.

APARTMENTS with board, for gentlemen or families, piano, bath, 38 College-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS for lady and gentleman, or gentlemen, at Mrs. Morrissey's, 36, Wynyard-sq. Terms mod.

A COMFORTABLE ROOM to LET. No. 3, Lower Campbell-street.

A GENTLEMAN requiring a comfortable HOME in a private family can hear of one by addressing C. D., Post Office. Refs. exchanged.

BOARD, &c.—A handsome ROOM vacant. Miss Dunn's, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

BOARD and Residence for families, and visitors from the country. Mrs. Evans, 147, Elizabeth-st., op. Park.

BRIGHTON.—Baths, Manly Beach. APARTMENTS vacant.

FURNISHED BEDROOM. 18, Wynyard-square.

FRONT Furnished ROOM; terms moderate. 162, Bourke-street, 2 doors north William-street.

FURNISHED large airy BEDROOM, with board. 145, Elizabeth-street, one door south of Market-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, next to Bank of Australasia.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen. 38, College-street, facing Hyde Park.

PRIVATE Board and Residence.—Vacancy for one gentleman. 207, Macquarie-st., nr. Domain Entrance.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence; bath, moderate terms. 90, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

REQUIRED, single Furnished BEDROOM, private family, at Balmain. State terms. 500, Herald.

SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant opposite the Park, in a private family; 151, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, large and small ROOMS. 139, Castlereagh-street North.

TWO ROOMS to LET, Furnished; also a Bedroom to one engaged by day. 94, Devonshire-st., nr. Exhib.

VACANT BEDROOM, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 55, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

VISITORS, CLERKS, OR PRIVATE FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH FURNISHED APARTMENTS OR WITH BOARD, VERY SELECT, IN TOWN OR COUNTRY. EXCELLENT HOMES CAN BE CHOSEN. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, George and King street.

TWO Ladies want a large BEDROOM with comfortable Board. Terms 17s. 6d each; 90, Herald Office.

WANTED to rent large RESIDENCE, near town. R. F. Stubbs and Co.

WANTED to LEASE, with view to purchase, a homestead and buildings with liberal acreage, near town. Henry W. Statham and Co., auctioneers and valuators, Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a 6 or 7-roomed HOUSE, on Elizabeth or Liverpool streets, fronting Hyde Park, stabling preferred. Apply P. O., Box 321.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, Sydney.—This well-known Private BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, which has undergone extensive and complete renovation, is now reopened for the reception of visitors to the metropolis, under the management of the undersigned. Suites of apartments for families. Mrs. E. W. Cooper.

WANTED, 10 or 12-roomed HOUSE, near Hyde Park
6-roomed Cottage, eastern suburbs
7-roomed Cottage, garden, paddock, line of rail.
To LET, 6-roomed House, Neutral Bay.
Office, first-floor, centre George-street
SAMUEL SYMONDS, 302, George-street.

TO LET.

COTTAGE to LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, good yard. Railway-place, off Devonshire-street. Apply No. 29.

COOGEE ROAD, near Long Bay Road.—To LET, a COTTAGE and 30 acres of choice arable and grazing land, on a long improving lease, at a nominal rent first three years. E. Ramsay, land agent, George-street.

EDGECLIFF ROAD.—To LET, Furnished COTTAGE, 9 rooms, garden, water. E. Ramsay, Geo.-st.

FURNISHED small HOUSE to LET, near Darling Point. E. Pierce, agent, William-street.

FURNISHED, small neat COTTAGES, 30s week; also others. M'Cluer, Pitt and Raglan sts., Redfern.

FAMILY RESIDENCE to LET, overlooking Double Bay. E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George-street.

MANLY.—To LET, for a term, unfurnished, HOPE HOUSE, central, 12 commodious rooms.

NEWTOWN.—To LET, SHOP next the Railway Hotel, near the Bridge, just the place for a barber's or oyster shop, &c. J. H. Donohoe.

PARRAMATTA.—To LET, NEWLANDS, a family mansion, containing 10 rooms, pantry, detached kitchen, laundry, 4-stall stable and coach-house, together with about twenty acres of land. This superior property is situated on the north side of the river, opposite the public wharf, and commands extensive views of the town and district. There is a good supply of water upon the premises; possession can be given at once. Apply to J. and W. Byrnes. Parramatta, 11th August, 1874.

RANDWICK.—To LET, HOUSE, with or without stables, lately occupied by Mr Edson. Apply on premises; or to the undersigned, John Watkins, Randwick.

RANDWICK.—To LET, a Family RESIDENCE, with stabling and flower and kitchen garden; also, with the option of taking either 4 or 30 acres of good grazing land. E. Ramsay, house agent, George-street.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, in William-street. M. Asher, Pitt and Park streets.

TO LET, a two-roomed COTTAGE with balcony. W. B. Haigh, agent, 221, Pitt-street.

TO LET, No. 160, Alberto-terrace. E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George-street.

TO LET, at Forest Lodge, 2 HOUSES, 6 and 8 rooms, every convenience. R. Ellis, draper, Forest Lodge.

TO LET, a HOUSE, 10 rooms, 49, Goulburn-street, near George-street. Inquire on premises.

TO LET, No. 4, LORNE-TERRACE, Pitt-street Redfern, 5 rooms and kitchen; rent, 13s.

TO LET, Kurrajong, Furnished HOUSE, coach-house, &c. Mrs. Scott, Mount Broughton, Moss Vale.

TO LET, HOUSE, 3 rooms; stove, stable, coach-house; back Somerset House. 648, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

TO LET, small SHOP and Parlour; good stand. Rent low. Corner Pitt and Raglan streets, Redfern.

TO LET, Family RESIDENCE, in Darlinghurst Road, now occupied by Mrs. Rutledge; gas and every convenience; possession about 10th of next month. Apply to W. Hughes, grocer, 106, William-street.

TO LET, LEASE, License, and Goodwill of the Theatre Royal Hotel, Liverpool and Yurong streets; rent, £2; price, £60. James Lees, Woodstock, Glenmore Road.

TO LET, for 18 months, BROUGHTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, near Petersham, 9 bedrooms, 4 sitting-rooms, 3 bath-rooms, billiard-room, pantry, kitchens, laundry, stables, and coach-house. Apply John Kemp, Barrack-street.

TO BE LET, for a term of years, at a low rent, those centrally situated PREMISES, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, Sydney, consisting of a large house, with extensive yard frontage to King-street. For particulars apply to John Starkey, 138, Phillip-street.

TO BE LET, FAIRLIGHT, Manly, late the residence of H. G. Smith, Esq. The house contains 14 apartments, servants' rooms, bathroom, coachhouse, stable, garden, &c., together with 33 acres of securely-fenced paddock, with never-failing supply of pure water; immediate possession. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. R. Smithers, Manly; or to J. R. Street, 30, O'Connell-street, Sydney.

TO LET or SELL, FARM of 364 acres, mostly cleared. A good Dwelling-house, with plenty of out-offices. Never failing supply of good water. Midway between Camden and Liverpool. Apply to Mr. W. Risley, Picton.

FARMS to LET or for SALE; owner has made a fortune. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum.
This rate is for payment in advance.
N.B.—For credit the charge will be £2 16s per annum.
* All Advertisements under six lines will be charged to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 2s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by money Order or Postage Stamps.
NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.
Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.
* The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies stamped, 6d, to be had of all news-agents.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Monday, December 14, 1874.